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WAR IN MINING EXCHANGE

Members Make Objections to Some of Mr. Sims's Transactions.

DEPOSED AS ONE OF THE DIRECTORS

Issues a Statement Giving His Side of the Controversy, and the Board States Its Views.

Dissensions which have spoiled all plans for business at the new Mining Exchange, 35 Broadway, took a sharp turn yesterday, when George V. Sims, one of the promoters of the Exchange, was repudiated by his fellow-Directors. The brokers, to whom the action of the Directors was reported, passed a resolution depriving Mr. Sims of the office of Director, and intimating that action more severe might follow.

Mr. Sims, who attended the general meeting, braved all accusations and threatened to put an end to the Exchange. The meeting then developed into a plain row, in which epithets in mining style were freely used and hot temper reached the boiling point.

Mr. Sims and Edwin H. Beers, composing the firm of Sims, Beers & Co., were the leaders in starting the Exchange. In that capacity they engineered the organization, collected subscriptions, and made themselves Directors. Mr. Beers was made Treasurer, and cut a wide swath in all plans for business. While mapping out means for a boom in which all might share, the firm provided for a deal of its own in shares of a company known as the Manhattan Consolidated Mining and Development Company, which was said to have property in Idaho, but which, for trading purposes, was fully equipped here. It was understood that Sims, Beers & Co. had all the stock, and their office at 29 Pine Street was the transfer office.

When the Exchange began business, Feb. 20, Manhattan led in the trading. It started at 20 cents per share, and reached 24 cents that day on large sales. It continued to lead the trading for three or four days, until it touched 30 cents per share. Then it sagged for two or three days, when suddenly all support seemed gone, and 1 cent per share was bid.

There were various stories to account for the collapse. The one commonly believed was that associates of Mr. Sims in the deal dumped their stock on him when he put it up. He had expected brokers who sold to him to come to him for the stock, instead of which they delivered to him, as if they had no trouble at all to get it. Whatever the cause of the fiasco, discontent with Mr. Sims appeared not long after it occurred. Talk was heard of puts on the stock, issued by his firm, which he had failed to honor. Inquiry regarding the finances which his firm had managed also became common.

The brokers held a complaint meeting a week ago Saturday. Since then the Directors have met daily. Their aim was to change not only the rules, so as to promote business, but also the Directory. They particularly desired to get rid of Mr. Sims.

Since the Exchange was already handicapped by lack of public confidence and by a tendency to dissension in some quarters of influence, it was hoped that the separation might be effected without scandal. The work of the Directors resulted last Saturday in the resignation of Mr. Beers as a Director and as Treasurer. Two other Directors friendly to Mr. Sims also resigned, but Mr. Sims was obdurate.

There had been added to this situation yesterday the circumstance of a demand on Mr. Sims to take up two puts for 500 shares of Manhattan at 20. To Col. R. A. Ammon, who held one of the puts, Mr. Sims had replied, denying the obligation. His letter reached Col. Ammon yesterday morning, and was as follows:

MARCH 7, 1896.

Ammon Investment Company, New-York City:

Gentlemen—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., and desire to state that this firm has never issued any puts on the Manhattan Consolidated Mining and Development Company's shares, and if you have any alleged puts, they are illegal, and no consideration whatever has ever been found by this firm for the same, and they have been publicly repudiated, and we make formal demand on you for their immediate return as evidence to bring action against James B. Macfarlane, who is alleged to have sold the same. Truly yours,

SIMS, BEERS & CO.

Col. Ammon showed this letter to Directors and announced that he would no longer be bound by a pacific policy toward Mr. Sims. He intended to sell out his part in the board room at the afternoon call. The Directors went into session at noon. At the afternoon call Col. Ammon offered the put for 500 shares. A similar put was offered by C. V. Holman. They brought ¼ cents per share. Mr. Sims was in the board room at the time. He declared the sale illegal, repeating that his firm had not signed the puts.

"This is only part of the Western scheme to put us out," he said. "The Westerners want to run the Exchange. They cannot do it yet, for they haven't any stock. We have absolute control. Nobody has paid for stock except Sims, Beers & Co. If these people try to throw me out, I'll have a receiver in possession of the property by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

"Do you mean to say I instigated any scheme to put you out," Col. Ammon demanded, approaching Mr. Sims, fiercely.

"No," Mr. Sims replied, "but President Porter has tried."

"You are a liar, a —— liar!" Col. Ammon raised his clinched fist for emphasis and Mr. Sims turned white. "Mr. Porter is the best friend you have had."

Everybody was talking and it was decided to call a meeting of members at once to quiet matters. Col. Ammon presided. A communication from the noon meeting of the Directors addressed to members was first read, as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Mining Exchange, held this day, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Board of Directors of the New-York Mining Exchange that George V. Sims is in default upon contracts made on the floor of the Exchange, that he is unable to meet his engagements as required by Article 3 of the by-laws; and

"Whereas, Said George V. Sims is indebted to the corporation for moneys of the corporation for which he has neglected and refused to account, notwithstanding that he was requested so to do by the Board of Directors at their meeting on Dec. 26, 1895, and March 6, 1896; and

"Whereas, George V. Sims is a Director of the corporation, and the board considers it prejudicial to the interests of the corporation that he should longer continue to hold said Directorship;

"Resolved, That the foregoing facts be reported to the stockholders at their meeting, to be held Thursday, that they take such action in the premises as they deem requisite."

This led at once to the following, which was cheered loudly:

Resolved, That George V. Sims be, and hereby is, expelled from his office as a member of the Board of Directors of the New-York Mining Exchange, and that the Board of Directors is hereby requested to call a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, at the earliest practicable day, to take such further action as may be advisable upon the subject matter of this resolution, and the communication of the Board of Directors read to the stockholders this day.

Mr. Sims was combative. He declared fair play was not given to him. He referred again to the puts that had been sold. When questioned closely he said Mr. Beers may have signed them, but that was not the firm. No one could expel him, he said, for no one had any legal rights except himself. He protested against the meeting. All the stock of the Exchange, he said, was in the hands of Edward Marcus, trustee, and he was under contract only to Sims, Beers & Co., as promoters.

"I am amazed at the audacity of this man," said President Porter, "in facing us and declaring we have no rights when he has taken our money. I am not a believer in violence, but if it was ever justified it is in this case."

"If you say I have no rights," put in Col. Ammon to Mr. Sims, "I wish to know what you did with my $250 that I paid you for membership."

"All that has been explained by me in a statement to the Directors," Mr. Sims replied to this, and a volley of other questions flung at him by excited brokers. The meeting became so angry that Mr. Sims said he thought he would go.

"We will expel you as a Director," Col. Ammon retorted, "but you have rights here yet as a member, and we shall be happy to have you remain if you care to hear what we think of you."

Mr. Sims did not remain, and the meeting then passed the resolution deposing him. He issued the following from his office:

At a meeting of the members of the New-York Mining Exchange, but illegal in so far as stockholders of the Exchange, a certain resolution of the Board of Directors was adopted by the members removing me as a Director of the New-York Mining Exchange.

As the matter will no doubt come into the courts, and will be thoroughly ventilated in due course, I think it only necessary to state that I have been acting under the legal advice of Judge D. M. Porter, who advises me that, as the Directors of the Exchange have not paid for the shares for which they subscribed, and as they have not paid, with one exception, for the seats they hold in the Exchange, but have received both their shares and their seats from Sims, Beers & Co., who have paid for the stock and delivered the Directors their seats in terms of their promotion contract with the New-York Mining Exchange, that the action of the members at their meeting will prove to be void and of no effect.

As the resolution refers to alleged indebtedness by me to the exchange, I desire to state that on the 7th day of March a full statement of the claim of Sims, Beers & Co. was rendered to the exchange, and that they owe me the sum of $4,500, $3,000 of which are for services rendered in connection with the promotion of this exchange.

As it is generally the case in all corporations that the promoters, after doing all the work, generally are bounced or misrepresented, I beg to ask that the public may suspend their opinion until the facts are known.

The Directors last night issued their side of the case, as follows:

The Board of Directors of the New-York Mining Exchange desire to inform the public of the facts and conditions existing in the controversy which has been made more or less public by statements given out by individuals. The board, having ascertained in their opinion that the time had come when it seemed to be necessary that representative and influential citizens of New-York City should be made members of the board, undertook to create vacancies in order that this view could be carried out. Several resignations have been tendered, and, further, there seemed to be a demand coming from the members of the Exchange who have purchased seats and paid for same that especially should George V. Sims resign his seat upon the Board of Directors.

This demand seemingly coming from almost a unanimous opinion of the members, Mr. Sims was approached, and asked to tender his resignation. This he declined to do. In the meantime investigation was begun to determine the condition of his financial relations with the Exchange, and a statement was finally obtained from him, which, in our opinion, shows a very considerable indebtedness from him to the Exchange. At a meeting of the members, they did, by unanimous vote, declare Mr. Sims expelled from the Directorate.

It is the determination of every member of the board to see to it that the Exchange shall be fairly and honestly conducted, that every member shall have his rights, and that no unfair dealing shall be perpetrated by any member, and that the community shall be protected against frauds. We simply ask the patience of the public until we shall have had time to demonstrate the honest purpose of the present management. We believe that the ground work has been laid whereby the confidence of the public shall be fully restored.

Another meeting, at which members threaten to expel Mr. Sims from membership, will probably be held Saturday.

A KENTUCKY SENATOR DEAD.

Roswell Weissinger, Leader of the Sound-Money Democrats the Victim of Pneumonia.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—Senator Roswell Weissinger of Louisville, who had been the leader of the sound-money Democrats in opposition to the re-election of Senator Blackburn, died this morning. On account of his death there was no attempt to-day to proceed with the balloting for United States Senator.

The joint session at 12 o'clock was held only in formal compliance with the law. When it was called to order, Mr. Carroll arose and explained that an agreement had been reached by which only two members, one for each side, was to vote. Senator Bennett voted for Boyle, and Senator Bronston for Blackburn. The others failed to respond to their names, with the exception of Poor, who voted for Pettitt, in order that the Populists might be represented. The session was adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Senator Weissinger had been ill but a few days. It was thought he simply had a bad cold, but it was discovered this morning that he was suffering with acute pneumonia. He was a prominent Louisville lawyer.

Carlisle's Election Possible.

COVINGTON, Ky., March 9.—Representative Pence, in an interview this afternoon with reference to the Senatorial deadlock, said:

"We are all getting tired of the long struggle between the Republicans and Democrats. The Senatorial fight is blocking all legislation, and there are many legislators who want to adjourn now.

"I am still for Blackburn, and so are all of our delegation, but I am doubtful of his election. In the event that it becomes positive that Blackburn cannot be elected, I will vote for Carlisle. I believe the fight will end in Carlisle's election."

WATCHED BY SPANISH AGENTS.

Report that the Bermuda May Leave Port at Any Time.

The steamer Bermuda, which was recently seized by United States officials for having alleged Cuban filibusters on board, and was afterward released, was closely watched last night by agents of the Spanish Government, it being reported that she might sail from this port at any time.

The steamer was moved off Bedlow's Island last night, with steam up. Two barges were alongside the steamer, but no effort was made, apparently, to take Cubans aboard.

A reporter rowed out to the steamer at midnight, and asked if Gen. Garcia was aboard. He received a decisive reply in the negative.

Capt. Brabazon, commander of the Bermuda, who was arrested as a witness, and who is under $1,500 bail as a principal, was discharged as a witness yesterday.

He was before the United States Grand Jury, and his discharge is regarded as indicating that he gave no evidence of value against the alleged filibusters.

The engineer, assistant engineer, and steward of the Bermuda have been held as witnesses for examination to-morrow, when there will be a new United States Grand Jury.

It is said that the present United States Grand Jury has failed to find a bill against Gen. Garcia and the other Cuban patriots, and that the United States District Attorney's office has held these witnesses over with the hope of meeting with better success at the hands of the new Grand Jury.

Successful Insurance Swindler.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 9.—A new insurance swindle has come to light in Hoboken through the complaint of Mrs. James Chadwick of 933 Park Avenue. A well-dressed stranger called on her to-day and represented himself as an agent for the Prudential Insurance Company. At his request Mrs. Chadwick produced her receipt books and policies, which he carefully examined.

He told her that a premium rebate of $22 from the company's accrued earnings was due the holder of the policies, and advised her to go to the office and collect it. A payment of $4.62 was due, he said, and that that would cover all demands to April 1, and make the dividend due at once. Mrs. Chadwick paid the money and the caller signed the receipt "William Myers." He advised Mrs. Chadwick not to go to the office until late in the afternoon. When she went there she learned that she had been swindled.

Run Down by a Trolley Car.

George Perry, a retired business man of Mount Vernon, while driving along White Plains Road yesterday afternoon with Mrs. E. L. Robert of Mount Vernon in a road wagon, was run into by a trolley car of the Union Trolley Railroad. The wagon was demolished, and both of its occupants were thrown to the street. Mr. Perry was seriously hurt, but he and Mrs. Robert went to their homes

The motorman was arrested by the Westchester police. The glass in the car windows was smashed, and Mr. Perry's horse had to be shot.

THE GAG TO BE APPLIED

Raines Will Force His Excise Bill to Passage To-day.

GREATER NEW-YORK BILL TO FOLLOW

A Caucus Probably to be Invoked to Secure Compliance by Assemblymen with Machine Orders.

ALBANY, March 9.—The leaders came to a pretty definite agreement to-night on a programme which they think will send the Raines bill through both Houses flying. The Greater New-York bill is to go on the same swift wings.

Both measures will be under consideration to-morrow, and that day promises to be the most important of the year. The Senate will pass the unjust Excise bill to-morrow. It is the special order, and the session to-night adjourned until 10 o'clock instead of the usual hour of 11, that the work might be hurried along. Mr. Raines says he will adopt a course of procedure which will "stop all the nonsense" early in the day. This is understood to mean that he will bring in a gag rule limiting debate to two hours. Senator Cantor, for the Democrats, will resist as long as is possible, but under the rules of the Senate Raines can force a vote as soon as he wishes, after the two-hour limit has been reached.

The reason for all the hurry in the Senate is a desire to send the bill to the Assembly to-morrow. If possible, the lower house will be held in session to receive it, and if that part of the programme works, then a caucus of the Republican members will be held to-morrow night. The "kickers" will then be bound, gagged, and delivered to the supporters of Raines.

When the Senate shall have disposed of the excise bill, it will proceed to the Greater New-York bill, which is on the order of third reading, and will pass it without trouble. The Greater New-York measure will come up in the House on second reading, will be amended as it was in the Senate last week, and will then be ordered to a third reading.

The chief interest centres in the treatment which the Raines bill will receive in the Assembly. The army of opponents there, under the most hopeful estimates, is small and decidedly weak in the knees. There are not a dozen who dare say their souls are their own, if their "boss" says otherwise. These are to be brought into line. The men who control Assembly nominations are to be here to-morrow, and woe be to the man who shall refuse to obey. The "kickers" claim about twenty, who, they say, are ready to fight for amendments. Some of those who are claimed as "kickers" it is absolutely certain will not "kick." Some who were noisiest last week have been whipped into line since that time. The leaders of the opposition among the Republicans claimed to-day that the following were ready to stand out: Blaisdell, Braun, Hill, Peevers, Smith, Springweiler, Steiner of Erie, Audett, Perkins, Hughes, Forrester, Livingston, De Graw of Kings, Gregory, H. T. Andrews, Wilson, Austin, Adler of New-York, Bondy and Cole of Onondaga, O'Grady and Armstrong of Monroe, and Van Keuren of Ulster.

Mr. Austin is pretty sure to support the bill. He will certainly go into caucus. So will Mr. O'Grady. His aspirations to be Speaker next year would not be worth four cents if he should stay out. Armstrong of Monroe will take his orders from "Boss" Aldridge.

A story is current to-night that Bondy and Cole of Syracuse have seen a great light in something that Francis Hendricks communicated to them over Sunday. Bondy was advertised last week as the leader of the opposition. He is said to have received a telegram from Mr. Platt to-night, telling him to come to New-York. A cold perspiration bespangled his brow when he got it. He is now expected to go into caucus like a lamb.

One exception to the rule is to be made. Adler of New-York has been one of the most outspoken opponents and hardest workers against the bill all the session. The leaders are willing to let him stay out of caucus without losing caste with the organization if he will cease to play his rôle of disturber of their peace. The caucus may be held Tuesday night. Speaker Fish says he will not be called, however, until the Raines bill shall be before the Assembly. Consequently it may not take place until Wednesday.

Little Done by the Senate.

The session of the Senate this evening was almost devoid of interest. When Mr. Ellsworth moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow Mr. Cantor asked why the early hour for meeting. Mr. Ellsworth said, "to expedite business." "The Raines bill?" inquired Mr. Cantor. "Very likely," responded Mr. Ellsworth, and adjournment was had until 10 o'clock.

A number of bills was passed, among them being Senator Page's providing that only pleasure vehicles shall use the New-York City parks above Fifty-ninth Street. Other bills were passed providing that costs be paid New-York City officials successful in defending actions to remove them from office; providing for museum buildings on Brooklyn park lands, and authorizing Brooklyn's Health Board to contract for supplies to the amount of $1,000 without advertising.

Senator Wilcox's bill requiring vestibules on street cars outside of New-York and Brookyln was amended to include Kings County and advanced to third reading.

A New Court for New-York.

Senator Page to-night introduced a bill creating a new Court of General Sessions and a new Judge of General Sessions for New-York City. The new Judge is to be appointed by the Governor, to serve until the 1st of January following the general election after the appointment. By the bill, vacancies in the court are to be filled by the Governor. Judges of the court are prohibited from taking compensation other than their salaries of $12,000 for holding any other court, or for acting in dispossession or other judicial proceedings appertaining to the office. The Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the General Sessions are to appoint a Clerk, seven deputies, three interpreters, five stenographers, four record clerks, five chief attendants, and ten attendants for each of the five parts of the Court of General Sessions.

Lighting of Elevated Trains.

The Andrews bill requiring better lighting for elevated railway trains was upon second reading in the House to-night. Mr. Butts ridiculed the bill, and moved its recommittment. Mr. Andrews defended the measure, and it was supported by Messrs. Austin and Finn. It was amended to exempt Brooklyn from its provisions and then was advanced to third reading.

Mr. O'Grady's bill, fixing at $4,500 the salary of the Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, was passed.

The resolutions exonerating State Geologist Hall of neglect or incompetency in the conduct of his office were adopted.

BROOKLYN CLUBMEN PROTEST.

Would Not Have the Raines Bill Apply to Their Social Organizations.

Brooklyn clubmen are to a man opposed to the Raines bill, and last week there was a meeting of the Presidents of the various organizations in the Germania Club, when the bill was thoroughly discussed.

A committee, consisting of James McKeen of the Hamilton Club, Charles A. Moore of the Montauk Club, Campbell C. Broun of the Crescent Club, William C. Wallace of the Oxford Club, and Joseph C. Hendrix of the Brooklyn Club, was appointed, with power, to endeavor to defeat the passage of the bill.

This committee has held several meetings, and yesterday it drew up a protest which was sent to Albany last night. The protest is as follows:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, in behalf of the social clubs which we respectively represent, earnestly protest against enacting into law the provisions of the bill known as "An act in relation to the traffic in liquors," &c., introduced in the Senate by Mr. Raines, which class such social clubs as associations or corporations engaged in the liquor traffic.

We earnestly protest that the word traffic has no proper application to the methods and purposes of such clubs in purchasing or in dispensing liquors. They purchase and dispense them to their own members as a mere incident of the social life and activity of the clubs. Such clubs are not engaged in any business. They do not earn, divide, or distribute any money or profit. Under the laws applicable to such organizations the individual members have therein no individual right, club membership being a privilege which does not survive and is not assignable.

The liquor and other supplies incidentally purchased by the members are merely paid for out of a common fund and charged for in the proportion used or consumed. There is in effect no more traffic or business in such liquors or supplies than there is where the expenses of a common household are shared by its members.

A distinct privilege of the social club is the seclusion which belongs to the home. Its invasion by a system of State espionage violates the cherished principle of Anglo-Saxon liberty which makes a man's home his castle.

In urging these matters for your consideration we concede the wisdom of such legislation as will prevent any and every attempt to evade the lawful restriction that may be put on the traffic in liquor.

We also very strenuously maintain that the members of the clubs which we have the honor to represent do not seek to obtain any privileges which are not available to the humblest citizen, nor do they seek any exemption from their full burden as taxpayers.

The clubmen are anxiously awaiting the result of the protest, and they have hopes that the bill may be at least amended so as to leave out the clubs.

A GRAB FOR PATRONAGE.

The Platt Machine Desires Control of the Niagara Reservation—A Programme Outlined by Senator Ellsworth.

ALBANY, March 9.—Republican Leader Ellsworth to-night made a grab for the control of the Niagara Reservation. He presented a bill designed to transfer the control of that State property to the Fisheries, Game, and Forestry Commission. It is now under the control of the Niagara Reservation Commission, of which Andrew H. Green of New-York City for some years has been the President.

The leading spirit of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission is Barnet H. Davis, a Platt politician from Wayne County, who is a member of the Republican State Committee. There is considerable patronage involved in the transfer. Doubtless some of Mr. Ellsworth's lieutenants would get the place now held by Thomas V. Welch, as Superintendent of the park. He is a Democrat. His salary is about $3,000 a year.

The bill provides that when the transfer shall be made the Forest, Fish, and Game Board shall maintain the reservation, make regulations for the same, fix hack drivers' charges, appoint a Superintendent, and others, who shall have police powers, and fix their compensation; remove all structures, machinery, and materials thereupon belonging to the State not required to afford access or for restoring the scenery. The receipts and earnings from the reservation are to be paid into the State Treasury.

ARMOUR & CO. TO BE PROSECUTED.

The State Will Seek to Recover Penalties for Sales of Oleomargarine.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 9.—The law firm of Mullin, Griffin & Walker has been retained by Attorney General Hancock to bring suit against Armour & Co. in Jefferson County to recover penalties amounting to $570,000 for violation of the law in selling oleomargarine in different places throughout the State during the past six or seven years.

The suit is the outcome of the attempts made by Commissioner of Agriculture F. C. Shraub to suppress the sale of oleomargarine. His endeavors in this respect were met by the defendants with injunctions restraining him from prosecuting any suits until determination by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine. That court about a year ago held that the law was constitutional. Thereupon the Commissioner of Agriculture sought to begin the suit in question. He was unable to obtain service of the summons until about two weeks ago.

Tracy, Boardman & Platt of New-York City appear for the defendants.

ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

Joseph Haney Says He Was Brutally Assaulted by Enemies.

Joseph Haney of 208 East Tenth Street, an old man who is employed as a rent collector, staggered into the arms of Policeman Nagle of the Fifth Street Station, on First Avenue, near Twelfth Street, shortly after 6 o'clock last night. His clothes were muddy and his face was covered with blood from a severe cut over the left eye.

"Officer," he gasped, "protect me. I have been assaulted and robbed."

He told a long story about having caught a bartender cheating in a neighboring saloon in December last, and on exposing him had been threatened at the time by a gang which frequented the saloon. He said he was waylaid by his enemies last night at Fourteenth Street and First Avenue, and was knocked down and robbed of considerable money.

THE POPULIST TICKET.

Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska Thinks Senator Allen Will Head It.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—Senator Peffer's indorsement of Gov. Holcomb as a Populist candidate for President brought a response from that gentleman to-day. Gov. Holcomb said:

"The mention of one's name in connection with a position so exalted is an honor to be highly appreciated. I am not, however, a candidate for President. I believe, however, in standing up for Nebraska, and am of the opinion that she has an illustrious citizen well qualified to perform the functions of this most important office of the Government more satisfactorily to the great masses of the people than any President since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

"I am for Senator Allen, and believe him to be the choice of the people of Nebraska, and I predict his unanimous nomination at St. Louis, July 22 next."

Holmes's Death Warrant Read.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The death warrant for the execution of H. H. Holmes, May 7 next, was read to him to-day by Sheriff Clements. Holmes was apparently the least affected man in the party. He joked with the Sheriff, and appeared utterly indifferent to his fate. His death watch will not be set for some weeks, but Holmes will be closely guarded to prevent attempts at suicide.

Stole from a Christian Association.

William H. Keesler, forty-two years old, of Branchville, Monroe County, Penn., was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning on a charge of appropriating to his own use $40 of the funds of the Branchville Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was Treasurer.

The prisoner admitted his guilt, and expressed a willingness to return to Branchville with Deputy Sheriff Schaffer.

Ex-Secretary Robeson Ill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson is ill at his home in this city. For some time past he has been a sufferer from dyspepsia, which, with the grip, has confined him to his home for a month or more.

"Till He Forgets His Loves or Debts" Over Train's Rare Old Blended Glenlivet Whiskey. Sold everywhere. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

TEN MEN SHOT BY A MANIAC

Bloody Work by a Fox Hunter on the Streets of Brockville, Ontario.

AN INOFFENSIVE OLD MAN IS SLAIN

The Chief of Police and a Constable Severely Wounded—The Maniac Himself Shot Down.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, March 9.—Ten persons were shot, one being instantly killed, at noon to-day on one of the principal streets of the town. The shooter evidently was a maniac. His victims were:

BOYD, J., wounded; at St. Vincent's Hospital.
DEVEREUX, THOMAS, wounded with shot.
DICKSON, ——, an Indian, shot in head.
KILBORN, SAMUEL, shot in body.
LINSLEY, ——, a constable.
McCORMACK, ROBERT, shot, but not seriously.
MOORE, ——, instantly killed.
ROSE, ——, Chief of Police; probably will die.
STAGG, FRED A.
STAGG, GEORGE W.

The shooting was done by "Mr." Lapoint, who is believed to be insane. He has hitherto been regarded as inoffensive, except when under the influence of liquor. He is a noted fox hunter and usually carries a gun in his rambles about the country.

Lapoint was in town on Saturday and was drinking some. He left his horses at a hotel here and must have walked home that night. His movements during the early part of to-day are not known, though it is supposed that he walked into town. He made his appearance about noon on the Perth Road, walking in the direction of King Street, the principal thoroughfare of the town. He carried a breechloading shotgun. He was accosted by several persons on his way in, and he then talked quite rationally and seemed to be quite sober.

As he neared King Street he suddenly threw his head back and gave utterance to several loud yells, such as fox hunters use in calling their dogs, and at the same time fired a couple of shots in the air.

When he was within about twenty yards of the corner of King and Perth Streets he took up his position alongside a high bill board. Chief of Police Rose arrived at this time, at the opposite corner, and Lapoint, taking deliberate aim at him, fired. The charge of heavy buckshot lodged in the Chief's chest, throat, and head.

In falling to the ground Rose pushed an old man named Moore forward past the corner of the building. Lapoint fired again, and Moore fell dead.

An old Indian named Dickson, who was close by, received a portion of the charge in his face and head. The crowd which had collected set on foot plans to capture the murderer. Lapoint still stood where he had first stationed himself, and at each discharge of his gun could be seen calmly taking loaded cartridges from his pocket and reloading.

Constable Tinsley took up a position behind a street scale and began firing at Lapoint with a revolver, but the range was too long, and the shots proved ineffective.

Lapoint continued firing as fast as he could reload at every one who came in range, and several persons were more or less injured. Finally Tinsley secured possession of a shotgun and crossed to a grocery store, entering by a side door.

In order to get at Lapoint, Tinsley stepped out on the sidewalk. As he raised his gun Lapoint fired, and the constable was hit. He retreated, covered with blood. Other persons armed with guns and revolvers in the meantime had got to the upper windows of adjacent buildings, and fired at Lapoint. Lapoint dropped his gun and fell to the ground. One of the shots had struck him in the abdomen and another in the leg.

The mob made a rush for him the moment he fell, and, seizing him, dragged him to the centre of the road, crying, "Shoot him!" "Lynch him!"

By the efforts of the more cool-headed the mob was prevented from carrying its threats into execution, and Lapoint was taken to the police station.

The scene of the battle was a bloody one. The body of the old man, Moore, lay on the sidewalk. A store adjoining, Chief of Police Rose lay suffering from his wounds. The old Indian lay on the sidewalk covered with blood. Constable Tinsley and several others were also badly wounded and covered with blood.

Rose was removed to his residence as quickly as possible. Tinsley and Dickson were removed to the General Hospital, and Boyd to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Lapoint was later removed to the General Hospital. He cannot recover. A charge of heavy buckshot lodged in his stomach and bowels.

Chief Rose is terribly mangled about the head and throat, and will die. Constable Tinsley probably will recover, as will also Dickson. None of the others is seriously wounded.

Lapoint, the murderer, is thirty-five years old, and belongs to a respectable family. His father was a wealthy man, owning nearly 1,000 acres of land close to this city at the time of his death. He left all his family in good circumstances.

The murderer was always of a morose disposition, and would go for days without speaking to any one. When under the influence of liquor, he seemed to have a mania for taking human life. He was arrested last Summer and put in jail for several days. Since then, it is said, he has entertained a grudge against the police.

OUTLAWS SHOT WHILE RESISTING ARREST

Shot the Sheriff and Defied a Posse from a Mountain Cave.

PERRY, Oklahoma, March 9.—A month ago two outlaws, "Gen." Miller and James Harbolt, went to the house of Sheriff W. W. Glover of Day County, Oklahoma, and ordered meals. They were heavily armed, and Mrs. Glover, through fear, prepared a meal. Before it was finished, Sheriff Glover came in and recognized the men as persons for whom he had warrants, and for whose capture a large reward was offered. He told them they were under arrest, but they compelled him to give up the warrants. They tore them up and threw the pieces in the Sheriff's face.

The outlaws ate their meal, took the Sheriff's revolver from him, and went away. Later they returned, just as the Sheriff was starting to town for assistance to make the arrest, and shot him to death.

A posse was soon organized, and for two weeks traced the men. In the Washita Mountains. About a week ago it ran them into a cave in the western part of the county, on the Washita River.

For five days a continual fight has been going on between the officers and the men in the cave. Friday the outlaws made a break to get through the posse's lines, but as soon as they emerged from the cave, both were shot down. Miller was killed and Harbolt badly wounded.

Ground Broken for a University.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the first building of the American University, the Hall of History, insured this afternoon a distinguished company of participants. Addresses were delivered by Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor of the university; Postmaster General Wilson, Senators Nelson of Minnesota and Thurston of Nebraska, and President Whitman of the Columbian University.

By the time the Hall of History is completed it is expected that others in the group of buildings already planned will be under way, and that arrangements will be made to receive students.

Stricken on the Stage.

Just after the first act of "The War of Wealth" closed at the Star Theatre last night, Belle Bucklin, who plays the ingénue rôle, was stricken with heart failure. She became unconscious and was taken to her dressing room, and a physician was summoned. She recovered sufficiently, after the close of the performance, to be taken to her hotel in a carriage, and hopes of her complete recovery are entertained. Her part in the play was assumed by her understudy, and nobody in the audience knew of the illness which had overtaken her.

FLORENCE MAYBRICK'S PENANCE.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, Will Not Alter the Sentence After Reviewing the Evidence.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, after a careful examination of the additional evidence submitted to him, has decided that no alteration should be made in the sentence imposed on Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who is undergoing life imprisonment on conviction of having poisoned her husband, a Liverpool merchant, some years ago.

CREW RETURNS AND SAVES A SHIP.

The Bangalore with a Cargo of Sugar Abandoned in the Chesapeake Bay and Seized as a Prize.

BOSTON, March 9.—The British iron ship Bangalore of London, which arrived to-day from Java with a cargo of sugar in baskets, consigned to the American Sugar Refining Company, completed a most eventful passage.

The ship left Sourabaya, where she loaded part of her cargo, Sept. 17, and proceeded to Passaroean, where she finished loading. She sailed from the latter port Oct. 9 for the Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Capt. R. D. Congdon was taken ill, and the vessel put into St. Helena, where the Captain was landed. The vessel proceeded in charge of Mate Harvey and was not heard from until Feb. 18, when a pilot boat discovered her aground in Swash Channel, a few miles above Cape Henry, in the Chesapeake Bay.

The ship has a crew of about thirty seamen. When the Virginia pilot boat Relief found her, all hands decided to abandon the vessel because of the strong sea, which they feared would swamp her. The Relief took them on board.

News of the rich prize reached the men aboard the Pilot, the steam vessel of the Chesapeake pilots, and they started in search of it. The ship was floated with little difficulty, and the steamer started to tow her up the Chesapeake, but the hawser parted, and the Bangalore went hard aground on the Horseshoe.

Mate Harvey and the crew were taken b ythe pilotboat Relief to Old Point Comfort. After having breakfasted, the English sailors repented of having deserted, and one of the Merritt Wrecking Company's vessels was secured, and started out in search of the ship.

She was located on the Horseshoe and the crew put on board. She was floated Feb. 20 by the Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer William Coley and the steam pilot boat Pilot, and towed to an anchorage in Hampton Roads. The crew found she had eighteen inches of water in the hold, which, however, was pumped out without any damage to the sugar.

On receipt of the news that the Bangalore's Captain was in bed at St. Helena, the owners of the vessel employed Capt. Cannell to take command of the vessel. Capt. Cannell, when seen to-day, denounced Mate Harvey for abandoning the vessel when she was in no immediate danger of being wrecked.

"From the time the Bangalore went aground," Capt. Cannell said, "it cost the owners $700 for the service of a tug while at Hampton Roads and $170 for cable messages. Soon after the crew had returned to the ship in the Merritt wrecking steamer, I boarded the vessel. Mate Harvey was in the act of affixing his signature to a document agreeing to pay the wrecking company $75,000 salvage when I interfered and immediately took possession of the ship.

"The Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer, in coming alongside while at Hampton Roads, did considerable damage to the ship's port bulwarks and rails, for which they will be requested to settle when the proper time comes."

The Merritt Wrecking Company and the steam pilot boat Pilot have instituted proceedings for salvage.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN STARTS SOUTH.

Together with a Party of Friends He Leaves for a Trip to Florida.

J. Pierpont Morgan with a small party of friends started for Florida over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night. The two private cars Grassmere and Mariquita were attached to the 9:15 P. M. train out of Jersey City, and Mr. Morgan's party will enjoy their exclusive use throughout the trip.

After leaving Washington these two cars will be run as a special train over the Southern Railway to St. Augustine, where a sojourn of two days will be made. From St. Augustine the party will go to Palm Beach, where two or three days will be spent. Mr. Morgan will probably be away from New-York for about a week.

The fact that Mr. Morgan has been confined to his home in this city for several days past by a cold has occasioned some commotion among the rumor makers in Wall Street. They were disposed on Friday last to circulate a little "scare" news about the noted banker's illness. The fact is, Mr. Morgan has had a pretty bad cold, is now feeling better, and proposes to enjoy a week's recreation.

JANITOR ATTACKED IN A CELLAR.

John Edstone Received Several Bad Cuts and Was Taken to a Hospital.

John Edstone, twenty-six years old, janitor of the flats at 80 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, while at work in the cellar of the building was struck with an iron pipe by an unknown man who was in hiding. Edstone had four teeth knocked out, his lips were cut, he received a cut three inches long on the back of his head, and another two inches long on the side of the head over the left ear.

He was attended by Dr. Edison and taken to St. John's Hospital. His injuries are said to be of a serious character. An iron bar three feet long, and with a handkerchief wrapped around one end of it was found in the cellar.

Thieves Beat and Rob Their Treasurer

JERSEY CITY, March 9.—The assault and robbery of Louis Hirsburg in Kearny Township last night turns out to be a very different affair from what Hirsburg represented when taken to the City Hospital last night.

He belonged to a party of thieves, and when he refused to divide the $40 that they were possessed of, they knocked him down with a coupling pin, took the money and his overcoat, and left him to do the best he could.

Hearing on the Tamsen Charges.

Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, who is to act for the Attorney General in the prosecution of the charges against Sheriff Tamsen, has agreed to the beginning of the investigation before Commissioner Robertson in this city on Monday, March 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. The place for conducting the examination has not yet been fixed.

A Postmaster's Mysterious Condition.

QUINCY, Mass., March 9.—Postmaster Charles F. Wilde of Wollaston Saturday went to Boston to make his monthly deposit with the Sub-Treasurer. This amounted to $594. He returned to Wollaston in a dazed condition, without money or receipt for it, and has remained in a semi-conscious state since. No explanation is given for his condition.

Mrs. McAdoo's Mother Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Assistant Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo left Washington this morning for Bright's Post Office, Pittsylvania County, Va., in response to a hasty summons to the bedside of

Now

is the time when you should take a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion. That scrofulous taint, that skin trouble, that liver difficulty, that bilious tendency, that tired feeling are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who are cured say, which proves that

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is called "war sentiment" pervading the country and finding expression and utterance in the newspapers and in the two houses of Congress, the sober common sense of the American people, depend upon it, is not for war. I do not think we are prepared for war. I hope we are sufficiently prepared for war to command peace, but I do not think, Mr. President, that, in case of actual conflict, (war being declared within three months,) the United States would go into it with any great advantage.

I am not in favor of seeking opportunities to inflame friendly powers, even under an attempt to establish the belligerent condition of a people said to be struggling for liberty. I am not in favor of inciting war, and I do not think the American people believe in it. The struggle in the American Revolution and the emergence of the Colonies from the Revolution successfully gave to this country eighty years of peace, accompanied by a prosperity which was the exemplar and wonder of the world. At the end of that time there fell upon the United States a conflict so vast, so appalling, that the skeptics who doubted whether the Government could maintain itself almost overcame in numbers those who believed that the United States could maintain the integrity of the Republic.

But out of four years of destructive and devastating war, the republic at last emerged, with its standards floating everywhere over successful battlefields, and a rebellion crushed. And that most mighty and superhuman effort, Mr. President, entitles the United States to another eighty years of profound peace. No greater benediction can be invoked upon us than that there should follow that war, as did follow the American Revolution nearly three generations of that profit and prosperity which accompany peace.

I, for one, have been disturbed and made anxious by the growth of what I may call the aggressive spirit as shown within the last year not only here but elsewhere, a desire to invite trouble, a desire to make difficulties with foreign powers—to build up the implements and machinery of war rather than of peace, to turn aside the plowshare and pruning hook, and to give attention to the sword and rifle.

It is what the books call "militarism." I, for one, deprecate it. It is unsound in its foundation. It is a dangerblast. When militarism takes possession of the mind and imagination of a great, powerful, chivalrous people, there is but one result. It absorbs all other things. The arts of peace become neglected. And, some day or other, a people that is dominated by militarism is open to the strong hand of some military chieftain. I do not believe that that is present to us as a near danger. But certainly the events of the last few months were well described by the senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) when he said, in one of his terse phrases, that every morning somebody seemed to wake up to fire off a loaded cannon against somebody else.

Out of it, Mr. President, I believe the good sense of the American people will assert itself. This people will show that it loves peace, and not war. And so I believe, notwithstanding the danger which I am trying to avert, and notwithstanding that war stands in my mind as a possible danger, that we shall get out of it without war, and that there will be to us that long period of peace and prosperity which we deserve.

We have many things which Congress should turn its attention to besides foreign affairs. Under the leadership of some of the oldest and, hitherto, most conservative Senators we have given large attention to foreign complications during the present Congress. I do not believe that that is going to obtain in the future. I believe that the American honor will always be asserted. I believe that every doctrine which is necessary for our preservation as a great Nation, and which is necessary to patriotism, and to the love of liberty, will be asserted and maintained with a calmness and a serious strength that will impress every foreign power, so that there never will be needed any war.

Mr. Sherman, at the conclusion of Mr. Hale's speech, inquired as to the disposition to be made of the conference report.

Mr. Mitchell, who is in charge of the Delaware election case, insisted upon that as the unfinished business, and as presenting a question of the highest privilege—the right of a State to be represented in the Senate.

The Cuban matter went over, and the Delaware election case was taken up. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) making an argument in support of the views of the minority of the committee against Mr. Du Pont's right to the seat.

Without closing his argument, he yielded for a motion to go into executive session, and at 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

NOT ORDERED TO CUBA.

Gen. Merritt Says Rebel Tactics Are Calculated to Prolong War.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, commander of the United States Army in the Department of the Northwest, is at the Waldorf. He denied yesterday that he had been called to Washington by the President to receive instructions to visit Cuba and investigate and report upon the progress of the rebellion. In regard to the situation there he said:

"I thought the Spanish Army would be able to crush the uprising this Winter, but it seems that the Cubans are holding out in a way that is surprising. The rebels have shown excellent staying qualities. Their plan not to risk all in a pitched battle is, of course, wise. Their present method of eluding and harassing the Spanish troops is calculated to prolong the war."

As to our army, he said that never before was it so effective as to discipline and organization.

"We have about 25,000 effective men in the army, all in excellent military condition," he continued. "And as to the army we could soon raise, if the formation of three battalions that is being discussed is carried out, we can quickly place 125,000 men in the field."

Gen. Merritt did not care to express an opinion respecting the outcome of a war between Spain and the United States.

Driven from Cuba by Want.

Eight Cubans, who claim to be refugees, were passengers by the Ward Line steamship Orizaba, which arrived from Havana yesterday. They are Gonzalo Pona y Delgado, his wife, and their six children. The family was unprovided with money, and was detained at Ellis Island.

Delgado says that he took no part in the revolution, and was forced to leave the country because the war had made it impossible for him to get work. He is a harnessmaker. The board of special inquiry will decide to-day whether to debar the Cubans or allow them to land.

MAYOR GLEASON'S POLICE BOARD ACTS.

Charges Preferred Against Capt. Woods, and Changes Made.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 9.—Mayor Patrick J. Gleason resumed his battle against Police Captain, and former Chief of Police Anthony S. Woods to-night, and the latter will have to answer a number of charges satisfactorily or step out of his position.

The charges against Capt. Woods cover a period of three and a half years. They embrace disobedience to orders, ignorance of the police manual, neglect of duty, and general incompetence. The meeting of the Police Board was held in secret, and the exact specifications of the charges were not given out. Neither was the name of the person who made them, but they are understood to have emanated from one of the Police Commissioners. Capt. Woods must appear for trial before the board Thursday night.

Detective Peter Kelly was to-night reduced to the ranks, and Patrolman Richard Walsh was put into his place. Charges were also made against Patrolman Terrence Cosgrove. Timothy White was reinstated on the force as patrolman, after having been out of it for three years.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

R. Loper Baird, Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia.

James W. Beck, United States Attorney, and James B. Reilly, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

United States Consuls: Clement J. Districh of Maryland, at Nantes, France; Richard L. Miller of Virginia, at Hull, England; Ethelbert Watts of Pennsylvania, at Horgen, Switzerland.

Charles E. McChesney of Nebraska, Agent for the Indians, at the Rosebud Agency, S. D.

Indian Inspectors: J. George Wright of South Dakota and John Lane of Washington.

Sergts. Joseph Crips, Eighth Cavalry, and William F. Creery, Third Infantry, and Corps. Edward T. Hartman, Seventh Infantry, and Howard W. French, First Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenants.

SPAIN'S HEEDLESS RIOTS

Bilbao's Mob and Salamanca's Students Attack the Gendarmes.

AMERICAN FLAG BURNING CONTINUES

Maceo Reported Driven Out of Havana, Pursued, and Unable to Rejoin Gomez's Forces.

MADRID, March 9.—Quiet prevailed in the City of Valencia to-day. More arrests were made of persons who took part in yesterday's riotous demonstration.

At Bilbao the manifestations against the United States were resumed. A large crowd of rioters proceeded to the American Consulate and stoned the gendarmes who were guarding the building. Nine of the guards were severely injured. Reinforcements were hurriedly dispatched to the Consulate, and upon their arrival a charge was made upon the mob, which was quickly dispersed. A score of the rioters were wounded by the gendarmes, and six were arrested.

The Heraldo says that Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, is about to send his family away from Madrid. Their baggage, the paper adds, was taken to the railway station to-day.

The students at Salamanca paraded the streets to-day, hooting and making other noisy demonstrations against the United States. The Governor tried to pacify them, but his efforts were in vain. The crowd stoned the gendarmes, and finally dispersed of their own accord, after burning an American flag. During the riotous proceedings several persons were injured.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Continued attempts to attack American Consulates in Spain excite interest, but no information can be obtained from the State Department. It is not known whether Minister Taylor has cabled to Secretary Olney the facts.

The statement in The United Press cable dispatches from Madrid that the American Consulate at Valencia, which was attacked, is occupied by our Consul at Denia clears up a mystery.

Andrew F. Fay of Illinois was recently appointed Consul at Denia, but expressed a desire to reside at Valencia, a much pleasanter city, and transact the Denia business from that place, although Valencia is geographically within the limits of the Barcelona Consulate district. As no objection was made, it is presumed that Mr. Fay settled in Valencia, and is the United States Consul who is being protected from the fury of a Spanish mob.

The United States Consular agent at Bilboa is Sydney I. Dyer, an Englishman, appointed to the position from Spain. He is probably engaged in business in Bilboa, as his income from his duties as Consular agent amounted during the last fiscal year to $370 only.

LONDON, March 9.—The Spanish Embassy here has received a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Cuban rebels, in an engagement at Mamoy, lost 60 killed and 150 wounded. Their leader, Abrew, was killed. According to the same advices, Maceo, the insurgent leader, has been driven out of the Province of Havana, and has retreated into Matanzas. He is pursued by the Spanish troops, and has been prevented from joining forces with Gomez.

REMONSTRANCES FROM CUBANS.

Havana Revels in the Gayety of a Masked Ball at the Tacon.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 9.—Merchants, political leaders, and citizens generally have signed remonstrances against the action of the American Congress in the matter of acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, and also against the speeches delivered in the Senate regarding Capt. Gen. Weyler.

Remarkable quiet prevails in this city, despite the reports of what is being done in Spain and Washington. No excitement is observable at the hotels or in the business districts. There is some talk among the Spaniards of a heated nature, but no open manifestations against Americans.

A masked ball was held at the Tacon Theatre last night. It was the largest of the season, fully 3,000 persons, including a number of Americans, being present. The gayeties continued until a late hour.

Reports have been received of numerous small encounters in the different provinces. There has been no engagement of sufficient importance to be called a battle.

ALDINE CLUB CELEBRATION.

Guests Entertained with Novel and Pleasing Festivities—A Statement About the X Rays.

There was a jubilee celebration at the Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, which brought out a large number of members and their guests. The club cleared off a debt of nearly $12,000, by private subscription, in the last few weeks.

The rooms were decorated in Oriental style, with rugs, hangings, Hindoo gods, and peacock feathers. Much of the material was given for the occasion by Vantine & Co. Charles S. Chichester, A. W. Drake, Harold Godwin and George F. Kunz were the Committee on Decoration.

The rooms, in the afternoon, were given over to a reception for the women guests, who had tea served after the East Indian fashion before they left. Among those present were Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Frank H. Scott, Miss Maude Morgan, Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, of Portland, Ore., Mrs. Joseph Gilder, and Mrs. Frederick Dielman.

The lower floor of the clubhouse was crowded in the evening, when three Hindoo jugglers gave an exhibition of Oriental tricks.

Mr. Dinshah, electrician for the Maharaja of Dhalpur, surprised the gathering somewhat by declaring that the Hindoo Vigis had discovered the X ray thousands of years ago, and asserted that he could prove his statement. He claims that he has seen them produce a light which will penetrate solid objects.

Among the guests of the evening were Beverly Chew, Theodore T. DeVinne, Robert Brown, Lockwood De Forest, Charles Mapes, Harry Fane, James R. Raymond, Albert Darby, and Prof. F. W. Clark, Chief Chemist of the United States Geological Survey.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

NEW BOOKS.

Cooper's Works.

"The Mohawk Edition," to be issued in 32 volumes. Printed from new plates, and bound in the general style of the new Hudson Edition of Irving's works. The edition will be sold in sets, or in separate volumes, according to the convenience of the buyer. Cloth extra, with frontispiece, per volume, $1.25; per set, $40.00. (First group now ready.)

The Things that Matter.

By Francis Gribble, author of "The Red Spell," &c. (No. 13 in the Hudson Library.) 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"The novels of Francis Gribble have placed him well in the front rank of the younger English story-writers of the day. This particular novel is especially strong in its analyses of certain rather morbid forms of our civilization, and in its sane and healthy treatment of the somewhat jaded theme of unhappy marriages."

Rome and Pompeii.

Archæological Rambles. By Gaston Boissier of the French Academy. Translated by D. Havelock Fisher. With maps and plans. 8vo, $2.50.

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"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

THE BURIAL OF GEN. WOODWARD.

Services at the Unitarian Church of the Saviour—Tributes Paid to Brooklyn's Former Citizen.

The funeral of Gen. John B. Woodward took place from the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The church was crowded. There were representatives from the Franklin Trust Company, the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, the Third National Bank of this city, the Atlantic and Mutual Insurance Company, the Birkbeck Company, the Thomas Jefferson Association, the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Riding and Driving, Rembrandt, and Down Town Clubs, and the Second Brigade Staff, N. G. N. Y., and the Brooklyn City Guard. The Twenty-third Regiment and the Thirteenth Regiment were also represented, as was also the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The pulpit platform was covered with palms and lilies, while there was a profusion of floral remembrances from the friends of Gen. Woodward. At the request of the General, the services were of a simple character. There were no pall bearers. The choir sang "Abide with Me" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor of the church, delivered a short address, in which among other things he said: "In the maturity of his powers the earthly career of usefulness has been suddenly arrested, yet is the message to us still a message of abundant life. His very going may have power to awaken in our minds a deeper sense of the blessings we enjoy in this Christian fellowship, and of the obligations for public-spirited service and private honor which rest upon us. He has left us the inspiration of that which the grave cannot inclose, nor death itself disintegrate, the solid substance of a firm-knit character."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church also took part in the service. He said in part:

"If the dead know the sentiments their lives have inspired, then our friend knows to-day what he little knew or dreamed of on earth. There are public men who have not sought publicity for its own sake, who became public men by necessity rather than by choice, because self-consecrated to the public good. With all the courage of his convictions, the virility of his will, the perseverance of his work in fulfilling what he had undertaken, I believe him to have been a man of humble spirit, severe in judging himself, esteeming at a most modest valuation the work he did."

The Directors of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn yesterday passed the following resolutions upon the death of Gen. Woodward, who was a Director of the company:

Resolved, That we sincerely regret his death, and as a mark of our respect to his memory, will attend the funeral.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our earnest sympathy and sincere condolence, and that this minute be spread upon the company's records and an engrossed copy be sent to his family.

In General Order No. 2 of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., the death of Gen. Woodward is announced, and among other things it is said:

It may truthfully be said of him that in every grade from private to Major General he was an ideal soldier of the National Guard. He was an honorable man, a distinguished citizen, a true and loyal friend, Brooklyn, the city of his birth, mourns his loss, and his comrades who served with him in the guard, as well as those whose pleasure it was to have a personal acquaintance with him, will cherish his memory and recall again and again his goodness, his virtues, and the rare qualities of his mind and heart.

The interment was in the Woodward family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

PHILIP J. A. HARPER BURIED.

Services by Methodist Clergymen and Members of His Lodge.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., March 9.—The funeral services for Philip J. A. Harper, the retired senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, New-York City, were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, many prominent persons being present from New-York and Brooklyn. Fifty employes from Harper & Brothers' were present.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Creighton Spencer, the Rev. J. N. Maynard, the Rev. S. H. Marcy, the Rev. F. M. Kerr, and the Rev. Mr. Kelly of New-York. The pall bearers were O. E. Stanton, Benjamin A. Haff, Edward Cooper, W. S. Powell, W. N. Deuyz, H. L. Nichols, E. J. Pray, G. N. Adams, G. D. Van Vranken, G. W. Terry, and Henry Powell.

Many members of the Fire Department and of the Masonic lodge of Hempstead attended in a body. The Masonic services were conducted by R. W. Roberts, who was associated with the deceased in his lodge. Mr. Harper had been Treasurer of the Masonic lodge of Hempstead for twenty-five consecutive years, and was one of its oldest members.

The Masonic commitment at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Creighton Spencer of St. George's Episcopal Church of Hempstead. The address that the Rev. Dr. Kelly made related somewhat to Masonry, and was very impressive, as were also the addresses by the other clergymen.

SENATOR MORGAN'S BILL.

He Wants the Government to Operate Both the Union and Central Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Morgan, who has been conducting such a rigid examination of Mr. C. P. Huntington in connection with Central Pacific affairs, today introduced a resolution which will lie on the table, and upon which Mr. Morgan will address the Senate at a future time. This resolution directs the Committee on Pacific Railroads to report a bill giving the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction in cases involving the question of Government liens on these bonded railroads. It also directs them to provide for the refunding of the debt of both the Union and Central Pacific at 3 per cent. for thirty years, giving the Government the right to settle the same at the expiration of ten years if it sees fit; both roads to be turned over to a board of nine Government Directors, the present Directors to be ejected from their offices and to suffer a penalty of fine and imprisonment on their failure to transfer to such Government board all the deeds, papers, contracts, &c., that may be in their possession relative to the road, its construction and operation.

These Directors are to be given full authority to establish rates and to operate the Union and the Central Pacific as a continuous road; the stock is to be reduced to the actual value of the property, and all holders of stock are required to have their holdings registered. A declaration is also made that the United States is in possession of the property and that it will operate the same through its Board of Directors until the debt is lifted.

COULD NOT STAND THE DISGRACE.

George Boetz, When Threatened with Arrest for Theft, Killed Himself.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 9.—George Boetz, sixteen years old, the stepson of a grocery-man in West Hoboken, fatally shot himself Sunday night in Floral Park, Union Hill. He committed the act because he had been threatened with arrest for stealing two rings. The grocer owned them. Young Boetz sold the jewelry to a park watchman named John Jordan.

The boy's mother died three months ago, and it is said that he and his sister Julia would have come into the possession of a large fortune on the death of their grandfather, who is a wealthy Paterson manufacturer.

CITY CLUB'S POSITION

Not Opposed to Consolidation, but to Proposed Methods.

IN FAVOR OF THE WRAY BILL

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting Held Last Night—Popular Mandate Should Be Obeyed.

The City Club held a public meeting at its clubhouse in Fifth Avenue last night, and discussed the consolidation schemes now pending before the Legislature. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Joseph Larocque presided.

Secretary Pryor, in order to get the opinion of the club, offered the following resolutions

Whereas, A majority of the voters of this city have declared themselves in favor of consolidation; and,

Whereas, The necessary legislation to make this vote effective is now pending; and,

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the interest of this city that the legislation should be carefully considered, to the end that the greater city shall not suffer from hasty legislation, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Club believes that the popular mandate should be obeyed, and that consolidation should be effected at the earliest possible moment consistent with the interests of the community; and,

Resolved, That the Greater New-York Commission bill, introduced by the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities, (Senate Bill Nos. 701 and 825,) is an improper and unwise measure, because it seeks to enact consolidation immediately, before any scheme of government has been prepared and passed upon by either the people or the Legislature; because in requiring that the plan of government proposed by the commission shall provide for "an equal and uniform rate of taxation," it prejudges one of the most important points which the commission ought to consider; because it expressly contemplates the possibility of the passage of laws effecting in part that consolidation of the local governments which ought to be planned, if not carried out, as a whole; because, in fixing $25,000 as the amount to be expended by the commission, and the 1st of March, 1897, as the last day for the final report of the commission, the bill fails to provide for either sufficient time or sufficient money to enable an unpaid commission to perform the heavy task contemplated; and because, in providing that the municipal officers of the Greater New-York shall be elected in November, 1897, it threatens us with a situation in which we shall be compelled to elect such officers without knowledge of the system of government which they would have to administer; and,

Resolved, That the bill introduced by Senator Wray, as amended in accordance with suggestions made by the Legislation Committee of this club, embodies, in the opinion of this club, a plan for effecting consolidation with due deliberation and care, and promises a satisfactory and speedy accomplishment of the end in view, namely, the preparation of a complete body of law, constituting, in effect, a new charter.

William E. Rogers, Chairman of a committee of the Union League Club to oppose the passage of the bills now before the Senate having for their object the establishment of the Greater New-York, made a long address in opposition to the consolidation of this city and Brooklyn under the present scheme. He read an address which had been adopted last month by the Union League Club giving at great length the reasons why the club opposed consolidation, and said that the bills now pending before the Legislature were full of insuperable objections. There was no sentiment in favor of consolidation in Brooklyn, he said, until it was discovered that by the merging of the two municipalities the taxes in Brooklyn would be lessened and those in New-York increased.

Mr. Pryor said that the Wray bill suspended operations until the scheme of consolidation was perfected and provided for a submission to the people of the charter for the Greater New-York.

Augustus A. Levey said that the argument which had been presented by the Consolidation League in Brooklyn was that the taxes in that city would be reduced one-half.

George Haven Putnam was opposed to consolidation. He did not believe in gifts from Trojans, particularly from a Trojan from Nyack. It might be proper to make Newtown Creek to blossom as the rose, but he did not think New-York should pay for the roses. All New-Yorkers' energies should be directed to make permanent the reforms begun in this city before they looked with favor on taking in other municipalities.

"Let us keep our streets clean," continued Mr. Putnam, "by keeping in office our present Street Cleaning Commissioner. Let us keep our police beat by keeping in office a Commissioner like Roosevelt before we begin to clean out Newtown Creek or build palaces on Staten Island."

Lewis L. Delafield spoke against the Lexow bill and in favor of the Wray bill. He offered an amendment to the first resolution before the meeting so as to make it read as follows:

Resolved, That the City Club believes that consolidation should be enacted, if a further investigation by a representative commission shall disclose that a charter can be framed that will obviate the difficulties urged against consolidation, and will not work injury or wrong to the citizens of any part of the proposed greater city.

This amendment was accepted, and after some further discussion the resolutions as amended were adopted.

ARID LAND BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Faults in the Carey Act Which Must Be Remedied.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There are several bills before the Committee on Irrigation and Arid Lands in the House, each intended to correct the faults in the Carey act, under which the General Government gives to the so-called arid land States 1,000,000 acres each, with the condition that the States reclaim and settle such lands. These bills are pressed for the reason that the present conditions make any action in the way of reclaiming the lands practically impossible. Lands have been withdrawn under the Carey act in the States of Washington, Wyoming, and Idaho, but the withdrawal is found to be as barren as the desert lands themselves under the law; hence the modification asked for.

These lands are absolutely arid, and such as never can be made available to anybody until artificially irrigated. They cannot be taken as homesteads nor sold in large bodies, for the reason that they lie above the possibility of irrigating by any combination of farmers or ranchers. The cheap and easy schemes have all been exhausted long ago, and now reclaiming must be done in a large way, as in India and Egypt.

L. S. Howlett, Arid Land Commissioner for the State of Washington, appeared before the House Committee this morning, at the request of Chairman Herman, and talked for nearly two hours on the need of modifying the Carey law. Several members of the committee stated, after he had finished, that they realized, for the first time since the subject had been under discussion that States within which these arid lands are situated are the only factors interested in their reclamation, and that the Nation is giving away nothing in turning them over to the States to reclaim as best they may. It is certain that a bill will be reported from the committee embodying the conditions suggested by Mr. Howlett, who is indorsed by the entire Northwest.

F. J. Mills of Idaho, Sate Engineer, arrived to-night. He favors the Howlett plan for a bill.

Capt. Devery's Trial Postponed.

The case against Police Captain Devery, charged with having taken a bribe of $100 from Francis W. Seagrist, a builder, on May 30, 1894, was called yesterday before Justice Smyth, but, at the request of counsel for the defendant, was adjourned for a week.

How many days

(working days, Union labor days,) do you suppose it would take a woman to count the packages of Pearline (use without soap) sold yearly. Here it is, all figured out for you.

60 × 60 × 3600 × 8 = 28800) 40000000 (1388 8/9
28800
112000
86400
256000
230400
256000
230400
25600

8/9 = 25600/28800

1,388 8/9 days, about four years.

Now if you are one of those poor, plodding women who are trying to get along with the old-fashioned ways of washing, stop and think what all that Pearline (use no soap) means. Don't you suppose most of these millions of women who use it are just as careful and particular as you are? And if Pearline were not what we say it is, or if anything could be urged against it, would women be using it in any such way?

GRIP DEALS HARD BLOWS.

Some of Its Consequences Described by a Famous English Authority on Nervous Disease.

Dr. W. R. Gowers, the leading British authority on nervous diseases, tells how acute maladies like influenza leave the system weak and a prey to varied evils. Mental dullness, indisposition to effort of any sort, and stiffness in the arms, legs, and back are among the ugly things that the hateful grip leaves behind it. Health and spirits are dragged to a very low level and kept there. Maybe the sufferer puts on a bold face and insists that he doesn't need any more medicine. He will pick up and be all right in a little while, he says.

So he will, provided he acts like a man of sense and hastens the return of his old energy with that sound, reliable stimulant, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Experiments unnumbered have been made to find something to tone and brace bodies exhausted by influenza and kindred diseases. Whatever the future will bring forth, the fact is solidly established that a good medicinal whiskey is the thing needed to quicken the languid circulation, thus preventing an excess of blood in some parts of the body and an under-supply of it in others.

Duffy's Pure Malt is not made for barroom purposes, but solely as a medicine, to be used in debilitated states of the body. Rigid analysis has shown it to be free from trace of harmful substance.

Its effects are immediate and so wholly beneficial that even the dreaded grip has lost most of its terrors where this peerless whiskey is used.

RECEIVER'S SALE WEBER PIANOS,

NEW AND SECOND HAND.

GREAT CUT

FROM FORMER PRICES FOR CASH.

The opportunity of a lifetime to secure one of the leading pianos OF THE WORLD at a nominal price.

WILLIAM FOSTER,
As Temporary Receiver of
Weber Piano Company,
108 5TH AVE., Cor. West 16th St.

A NEW JUDICIARY SUGGESTED.

Recommendations of the New-Jersey Committee of Lawyers for a New System of Courts in the State.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The committee of lawyers to which was assigned the task of recommending to the Legislature an amendment to the Constitution relative to the judiciary of the State made its report to-night. It embraces the following recommendations:

First—A Court of Errors and Appeals of five Judges, who must be counselors of ten years' standing. The concurrence of three shall be necessary to an opinion.

Second—A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, the Legislature to have power to increase or decrease the number, the minimum number to be four. The Circuit Court Judges are to serve out their terms when this court is to be abolished.

Third—The Court of Errors and Appeals, the Supreme Court, and the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, the salaries to be fixed by the Legislature.

Fourth—Final judgments from inferior courts shall be taken by writ of error directly to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Fifth—The Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General, of a majority of them, may grant pardons and paroles and remit fines.

Sixth—The Governor shall not appoint ad interim to any position any persons whose nomination has been rejected by the Senate.

Seventh—The Legislature shall, after each Federal census, divide the counties in Assembly districts as nearly equal population as possible; the Court of Errors and Appeals to have the power to review and set aside apportionments improperly made.

Eighth—All references to Judges of the Common Pleas stricken from the Constitution, also the clause in reference to Justices of Peace, the intention being to place these officers under legislative control.

The report concludes with a statement that this system of judiciary would entail no extra expense upon the State.

Counselor Frank Bergen made a minority report recommending the William H. Corbin plan for a Supreme Court of fifteen members, to have appellate law and equity jurisdiction, and abolishing the Court of Errors and Appeals and the Court of Chancery altogether.

The Legislature was in session to-night. Gov. Griggs vetoed the bill extending the Martin act to all municipal assessments, and also the bill giving Masters in Chancery and Supreme Court Commissioners power to take recognizances of persons granted licenses to sell liquor.

The House passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of five to investigate the subject of the assessment and taxation of railroad property in this State and report to the next Legislature with recommendations.

In the Senate Mr. Daly introduced a bill providing for the erection of a State Normal College at Jersey City, at a cost of $250,000.

LIGHT BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Proceedings That Have Little Interest for the General Public.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House proceedings to-day were uninteresting.

Mr. Hendrick (Dem., Ky.) was asigned to the Banking and Currency Committee, in place of Mr. Cowen, (Dem., Md.)

Chairman Daniels gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, call up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth District of Alabama.

Under the head of District of Columbia business the following bills were passed: Fixing the price of gas at $1 per 1,000 feet in Washington City, and $1.25 in Georgetown; abolishing days of grace on promissory notes, &c.; incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington; establishing a free public library, the expenses of which shall be borne by the District alone; establishing an asylum for the cure and care of inebriates.

The rest of the session was devoted to the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Without disposing of it, the committee rose, and at 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Sheriff Darius Lyon.

Darius Lyon, ex-Sheriff of Westchester County, died yesterday at the home of his son, Addison J. Lyon, in Mount Vernon, N. Y. His death was unexpected, though he had been failing rapidly for several days. Mr. Lyon was seventy-four years old.

He was a descendant of the Lyon family that settled on the Byram River during the seventeenth century. His grandfather was Capt. Gilbert Lyon of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lyon was born in East Chester. His father was Jesse Lyon, a well-known Democratic politician.

Ex-Sheriff Lyon was at one time one of the most conspicuous figures in the Democratic Party in Westchester County. He was Supervisor of East Chester for six consecutive years, and it is said had constructed more roads than any other man in the county. He also served as Town Clerk. He was Sheriff of Westchester County from 1864 to 1867, and was Excise Commissioner of the county in 1867 and 1868.

He had made a careful study of the boundary lines of the county, and was consulted frequently on doubtful points by county officials.

Through the efforts of Mr. Lyon a mob was halted and dispersed at the time of the draft riots, during the late war, without bloodshed. The mob formed 500 strong at Tuckahoe and marched to Mount Vernon with the intention of burning the armory. Mr. Lyon faced the mob at the Mount Vernon Hotel and persuaded it to disband.

He leaves two sons, Addison J. Lyon and John B. Lyon, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Young. The funeral services will be Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at 144 Stevens Avenue. Ex-Sheriff Lyon was a charter member of Hiawatha Lodge of Masons and Golden Rod Council, Royal Arcanum. Both orders will attend the funeral.

George H. Burrows.

George H. Burrows, for many years Superintendent of the Western Division of the New-York Central Railroad, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George E. Matthews, in Buffalo. He had been seriously ill from a complication of diseases for two years.

Mr. Burrows was born at Bernardstown, Franklin County, Mass., Dec. 21, 1822. He entered the railway service in 1838 in the employ of the Connecticut River Railroad. He was appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad in 1853. Later he was made Superintendent of the Niagara Falls Division of the New-York Central. From 1857 to 1865 he was General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western; 1865 to 1869 Superintendent of Construction and Operation of the Saratoga and Hudson Railroad, and from 1869 to 1875 General Superintendent of the Wabash, Lafayette and Bloomington Road.

He was appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in 1873, which position he held until his retirement from active service, a year ago.

Chief Justice Charles Doe.

Chief Justice Charles Doe of the New-Hampshire Supreme Court died of apoplexy in the railway station at Rollins Ford, N. H., yesterday.

He was born in Londonderry, N. H., April 6, 1830. He was the son of Joseph Doe, at that time the richest man in Stafford County. Young Doe attended the public schools, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1849. He was admitted to the New-Hampshire bar in 1852. He was chosen member of the New-Hampshire bench in 1859, and July 22, 1876, was appointed Chief Justice of the State. The Judge rendered decisions which made him well known in the United States and England. He was prominently mentioned to fill a vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench some years ago.

He was eccentric in manner, dress, and mode of living, and a believer in fresh air. Windows were taken out of his house the coldest day in Winter.

Capt. Thomas N. Hulse.

Capt. Thomas N. Hulse died Sunday night near Washingtonville. He was eighty-six years old. Many years ago he was a leading Hudson River steamboat Captain. Among the steamers he commanded were the Francis Skiddy, Hendrick Hudson, North America, and South America. He began his career as a Hudson River boatman in 1835 as clerk on the Telegraph, plying between Sing Sing and New-York. From 1849 to 1860 he had charge of the entire floating property of the Erie Railway Company. In 1862 he resigned his position as Captain of the Francis Skiddy and retired to his farm in Blooming Grove. He leaves a large estate.

Col. Robert B. Clark.

Col. Robert B. Clark died at his home, 1,351 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, of pneumonia, which he contracted a week ago. He was born in Sands Street, Brooklyn, in 1823. He was a member of the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Col. Clark was in command of the Thirteenth Regiment when it was ordered to Baltimore in 1861, having succeeded Gen. John B. Woodward. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and leaves two sons by a former marriage and a wife and a five-year-old daughter.

Col. D. R. Garrison.

Col. D. R. Garrison of St. Louis, Mo., died suddenly Sunday at Ocean Springs, Miss., where he was visiting. Col. Garrison was born near Garrison's Landing, Orange County, N. Y., in 1815. He went to St. Louis in 1835. He began the manufacture of steam engines and other heavy machinery, and finally built the Vulcan Iron Works. He built the greater portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. At one time he was Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads.

Dr. W. H. Little.

Dr. W. H. Little, who was a noted Ohio abolitionist before the war, and one of the richest of Cleveland's citizens, died at his home, in that city, yesterday. He was eighty years old. He conducted active operations in Morgan County, Ohio, in the interests of the "underground railway." His efforts to free runaway negroes was attended by many exciting events. He made a fortune in the real estate business.

Obituary Notes.

—George Eliot Sill, eldest son of ex-Lieut. Gov. Sill, died yesterday of pleuro-pneumonia in Hartford, Conn. He was thirty-four years old. He was a graduate of Amherst College, class of '86, and was a lawyer. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Reform Club of New-York, the Press Club of Hartford, and an associate member of the Connecticut Press Association. Both of Mr. Sill's legs were cut off by the cars at Stony Creek, Conn., in 1877, and the Consolidated Road paid his father a large sum in settlement.

—William B. Sharpe, who was for thirty years engaged in the grocery and liquor business in Danbury, Conn., died Sunday night after an hour's illness. He was fifty-three years old. He enlisted in the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers and served two years in the civil war. He was a member of several secret societies, and was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic. One daughter survives him.

—The wife of Dr. E. A. Sheldon, Principal of the Oswego Normal School, died Sunday. She was seventy years old. Her maiden name was Frances A. B. Stiles. She was born at Windsor, Conn.

CLUES IN POWELL CASE

Important Developments in the Hempstead Murder.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED BY COUNTY

A Letter to John Wayne, One of the Men Arrested, Found—Story of a Restaurant Keeper.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 9.—There were startling developments this afternoon in the search for the murderers of Stephen Powell, who was found dying in the street a few feet from his own home late Saturday night.

In an old, dilapidated barn in Franklin Street, a short distance from the corner of Front Street, were found an overcoat, an inside coat, a shirt, several stockings, a hat, a long red pocketbook, and an iron bar about eighteen inches long and an inch and a half square. In the pocketbook was a letter addressed in a scrawling hand to John Wayne, one of the negroes under arrest, and two bills. One bill was from Cornelius Duryea, for repairing a wagon, and the other was from J. B. Sprague, for repairing some ironwork. There was also found a whisk broom, on the straws of which was some soot, like that usually found in gas houses.

A pair of old cuffs bore stains that looked like blood stains. There was some fresh earth on one end of the bar, and also on a stocking that was found near it.

All the articles were found in the hay loft of the barn. They were found by John Charlick, a saloon keeper, who says he learned of their presence there from Frank Doxsey. Doxsey says that he met Wayne on Franklin Street about 12 o'clock Saturday night. He came upon the negro near the corner of Front Street, which is about three blocks from Mr. Powell's house. He says he said to Wayne: "Drunk again?"

"Pretty well drunk," Doxsey says that Wayne answered back. He says the negro had a package under one arm. He stopped a moment and saw Wayne going toward the barn. Wayne turned around, and, seeing Doxsey was looking at him, asked the latter not to tell any one that he was going in the old barn.

Doxsey promised he would not, as he had not heard of the murder, and supposed the darky was going to the place to sleep. Doxsey was present yesterday when Wayne and Mayhew were arraigned before District Attorney Noble, and heard Wayne say that he was in the gashouse shortly after midnight.

Saloonkeeper Charlick told ex-Constable George Tydeman and Deputy Sheriff John Doty what he had seen in the hay loft, and they went there and got the articles. It was Tydeman who arrested Wayne yesterday after the suspected man had been released by Coroner Myron Combs. Tydeman had seen the briarwood pipe and stockings found a short distance from where Mr. Powell was assaulted and at once recognized the stockings found in the barn as being similar to those found with the pipe. He compared the stockings and found them to be alike, and later learned that they had been stolen from a clothes line in a yard back of a poolroom on Franklin Street. This place is only a short distance from the old barn. Wayne and Mayhew had been frequenters of the place. It was easy to identify the stockings, as the feet had been cut off and patched out with other material.

The discovery of the articles in the barn is believed to be very important, and Doty and Tydeman feel confident that the iron bar is the weapon that killed Mr. Powell. They declined to permit any one to see the articles until they had been delivered over to the District Attorney. Edward Noon says he saw Wayne on Front Street after 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Hempstead jail being insufficient to hold all the men arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Powell, John Wayne, Arthur Mayhew, and Van Rensselaer Simpson, who were arrested yesterday, were taken to the Queens County jail this morning by Constable Hildersleeve. The three prisoners were followed by a crowd from the local lock-up to the railroad station.

When they reached Long Island City Simpson was discharged, there being really no evidence against him. George Jarvis, another negro, who Wayne said was the man who took the briarwood pipe out of his pocket three weeks ago, was arrested this afternoon, arraigned before Coroner Combs, and sent to the county jail. In Long Island City Jarvis was taken before District Attorney Noble.

He gave a very clear account of his movements Saturday night. His statements were corroborated by several friends, and he was released, but directed to be at the Coroner's inquest in this place Wednesday night. Max Heldt, a section hand on the Long Island Railroad, reported to-day that three weeks ago he was assaulted and robbed by Mayhew.

The village and vicinity bristled to-day with placards offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the guilty person or persons.

The cards were displayed in shop windows, on fences and on trees. This morning an additional incentive to those engaged in trying to run down the murderers came in the shape of a reward of $1,000 offered by the county authorities and a like amount offered by the family of Mr. Powell.

It has been impossible to learn how much money Mr. Powell had in his pockets Saturday night. It is known that several large bills due the gas company were paid to him that night, and it is believed that the $238 which his murderers did not get belonged to the company.

Dr. L. N. Lanehart, who, with Dr. Ludlow, was called in to see Mr. Powell, immediately after the dying man had been carried into his home, said to-day that the wounds were contused ones, as though done with a club, lead pipe, or sand bag, and that tremendous force must have been used to break the bone as it did.

Mr. Powell's funeral will take place from the home to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. J. W. Maynard, pastor of the First Methodist Church, will officiate, and the burial will be in Greenfield Cemetery, this village.

Thinks He Saw the Murderers.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 9.—Robert Lantier, keeper of a restaurant on Borden Avenue, this city, believes that the murderers of Mr. Powell were in his restaurant early on Sunday morning. Lantier's place is about a block and a half from the Long Island Railroad Station. He says that two men, one colored and the other white, entered his place between 7:30 and 8 o'clock and ordered breakfast. The actions of the pair frightened a young woman employed as waitress in the restaurant, and Lantier had to wait on them. He noticed that they appeared ill at ease. He says that after giving their order the colored man pulled down the curtain in the front window, and while waiting to be served kept peeking out from behind the curtain. The actions of both men convinced him that they were afraid of being seen in the place. He says the white man addressed the negro as "Gus."

After eating the meal, the two men exchanged some money. When they left the place they walked toward Vernon Avenue, and he looked out after them and saw the negro look back over his shoulder several times before turning the street corner. The white man wore a faded gray overcoat and was about 5 feet 5 inches in height. The negro had on a black cap and wore a short black coat. He had on rubber boots, and wore his trousers outside of them.

Lantier says that as the two men passed out of the door the negro asked his companion where the station was, and the other pointed down the street toward the Long Island Station.

Bills Relating to National Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Johnson bill, permitting National banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds, was ordered to be reported favorably by the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day by a vote of 7 to 5.

The bill limiting the privileges of officers of National banks in borrowing money from such institutions was defeated by a vote of 10 to 1.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Our Minimum Rates For Telephone Service on the Message Rate basis have proved peculiarly well adapted to the telephonic requirements of private residences and small businesses. Recognizing the distant situation of our main office at 18 Cortlandt Street as regards a large portion of the city, we have established at

113 West 38th St.,

a branch office of our Contract Department, where all business relating to the supply of

Telephone Service

may be transacted as readily as at the main office.

14,000 Telephone Stations in N. Y. City.

Metallic Circuit Service—Rapid, Efficient, Permanent—from $75 a Year.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TRUE SPORTSMEN AT DINNER.

Meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game at the Gerlach Last Night.

A goodly number of the members of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game sat down to a dinner in the Gerlach last night, and, prior to the routine of a regular monthly meeting, discussed fish, birds, and other things that all good sportsmen like to hunt and eat in their proper season. In the absence of President Robert B. Roosevelt, C. F. Imbrie presided, others present being the Secretary, Robert B. Lawrence; N. Cuthbert, F. R. Townsend, George P. Smith, William Carpender, Alfred Wagstaff, John S. Wise, B. L. Ludington, Raymond L. Ward, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, George W. Collerill, Charles E. Whitehead, Richard Pancoast, William Robinson, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, Walter D. Edmonds, C. Downing Tows, Mr. Lindley, G. O. Shields, Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, and Gen. Whipple.

The principal interest in the meeting was in the announcement that the committee appointed at the last meeting to secure the repeal of Section 249 of Chapter 489 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Section 8, Chapter 974, of the Laws of 1895, had secured the introduction of a bill to this end in the Senate by Senator White, and that Assemblyman U. S. Messiter, Chairman of the Assembly Game Committee, had promised to introduce a similar measure in the other branch of the Legislature. "The idea of the game laws," said Mr. Lawrence, "has always been to provide for an open season, followed by a period during which marketmen could dispose of any surplus stock. Then there was a closed season when possession was forbidden. The conditions for the month or six weeks following the open season deterred our association from attempting any prosecutions, as we were sure to be met with testimony that the stock being marketed was surplus stock, whether it was or not.

"Now, the section objected to was slipped into the game laws by chicanery. It allows the sale of birds or animals at any time of the year, providing it can be shown that they were shipped from a point not less than 300 miles from the City of New-York. We might almost as well have no game law at all, for the man who will break the game law will not hesitate to fortify his position with manufactured evidence. Thus, you will see that the conditions that baffled us formerly during the period immediately following the open season apply to the entire year. The committee has therefore sought the repeal of the section referred to, thereby re-establishing a close season, during which game cannot be handled."

DIAMONDS MUST PAY A DUTY

IMPORTERS DEFEATED IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Decision Against the Assertion that the Law of Aug. 28, 1894, Placed Them upon the Free List.

The contention on the part of a number of importers of precious stones that, by virtue of Paragraph 467 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, diamonds are on the free list, has been definitely disposed of in the negative by a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this district yesterday.

A test case was brought in the United States Circuit Court some time ago, and Judge Townsend decided that diamonds were not exempt from duty by the act referred to. An appeal was taken by the firm of importers who brought the suit. Argument in the firm's behalf was concluded last Friday. Assistant United States District Attorney Henry C. Platt was to have argued for the Government yesterday morning, but Judge Wallace said there was no necessity for his so doing. Judge Wallace said:

The Court has been with you for some time in this case. If Mr. Smith has anything further to say, however, we will hear him.

W. W. Smith, who represented the importing firm, replied that, as the Court had made up its mind so fully, he would not uselessly take up more time.

Judge Wallace said that the Court sustained Judge Townsend's decision.

The position of the importers was based upon that portion of Paragraph 467 concerning the free list, which reads: "Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds, not set," &c. The contention was that by reason of the semicolon after the word "diamonds" Congress clearly intended that they should be included in the free list. For the Government it was urged that the semicolon is a typographical error; that a colon was intended, and that the word "diamonds" is simply a side-heading descriptive of the articles next enumerated.

Herr Ahlwardt Again Assaulted.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 9.—Herr Ahlwardt delivered and address to-night at Klutz's Hall, Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, under the protection of a squad of police. About 150 men and boys, including many roughs from Tyler Park, constituted the audience.

During the meeting the members of the audience became violent and threw eggs and oyster shells at the speaker. A riot almost ensued, and the police were obliged to stop the meeting. Six of the roughs were arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters.

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ORIENTAL RUGS.

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of the values we are offering in Turkish rugs. Our importations are wonders day by day.

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Note Issues by the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a statement showing the obligations issued by the Government since March 4, 1879. Of United States notes the total amount issued is $2,758,265,808, of which $449,338,902 represents the original issue, and $2,308,926,906 the reissues, from time to time, to replace mutilated notes surrendered. The total amount of United States notes authorized was $450,000,000, including $50,000,000 temporary issue, to be used only in redemption of the temporary loan. The highest amount outstanding at any one time was $346,681,016.

A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN

Sir Donald A. Smith's Political and Educational Work.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN LABRADOR

From Clerk to the Hudson Bay Company He Became Its Head—He Has Great Political Influence at Home.

Sir Donald A. and Lady Smith of Montreal are at the Windsor Hotel, where they will remain for a few days. Sir Donald has received many honors from the Crown and from Canada, his adopted country.

He was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1821. After completing his education he went to Canada, and early in life entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, of which he became a Director, and later Governor and Chief Commissioner. He was appointed in 1870 a member of the Executive Council of the Northwest Territories, and in December, 1869, was a Special Commissioner to inquire into the causes, nature, and extent of the obstructions that were offered in the Northwest Territories to the peaceful entrance of Special Commissioner William McDougall during the first Riel insurrection. For the important services that he rendered on this occasion he received the thanks of the Governor General in Council.

He was elected to the Dominion Parliament for Selkirk in 1871 and was re-elected in 1872, 1874, and 1878. He has represented the "Murray Hill" section of Montreal in Parliament for nearly ten years.

He is an authority on financial matters, and was largely instrumental in framing the present Dominion Banking act, which is based largely on the English and Scottish systems.

He became a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1880, and was largely instrumental in securing the successful completion of the road, and in 1886 was knighted for his services in this undertaking.

He is a Governor of McGill University, and gave $200,000 to constitute a special course, or College for Women, in connection with that institution. Sir Donald also founded the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, with an endowment exceeding $500,000.

He has residences in England, Scotland, and in three Canadian provinces. His picture gallery is valued at $1,000,000, and includes Jules Breton's famous picture, "The Communicants."

Sir Donald, who is at present President of the Bank of Montreal, enjoys the fame of being the "Canadian peacemaker."

Although a stanch Protestant, he favors the settlement of the vexatious school question in Manitoba on the basis of mutual concessions.

The Imperial Privy Council—the highest court in the British Empire—has decided that the French Canadian and Catholic minority in Manitoba has been illegally dispossessed of certain privileges, and has admitted the right of the Canadian Federal Parliament to grant remedial legislation.

The Manitoba Government, which possesses local autonomy corresponding to State rights, has displayed a rebellious spirit. In this connection, Sir Donald recently visited Manitoba to confer with the local politicians. In discussing his mission yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"I went to Winnipeg in a purely unofficial capacity. While there I discussed the school question with the members of the Provincial Government with a view of protecting the rights of the Catholic minority. I have good reason for believing that the Legislature there will find a satisfactory solution of the question.

"I do not anticipate that the Dominion Government in Ottawa will be defeated on this issue at the present session."

"What about political union with the United States?" he was asked.

"I sincerely believe that annexation is the furthest thought from those of the Canadian people, yet it is true that we possess the most cordial feeling toward the American people, and admire their progress.

"We fully anticipate a happy and honorable settlement of the existing disputes with England. At the same time Canada is, and will remain, loyal to the British Empire to the core."

Sir Donald Smith began his business life as a clerk in the Hudson Bay Company's service at a remote fort in Labrador.

SOME OF THE CITY'S PAY ROLLS

MR. CROFT EXPLAINS THOSE OF THE CHARITIES DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Appointments Required by the Service—A Letter to Controller Fitch.

Controller Fitch wrote to President Silas C. Croft of the Charities Department on March 5, calling his attention to a statement by the New-York Civil Service Board concerning certain appointments and increases of salary appearing upon the department's pay rolls for February.

In his reply, President Croft says:

The appointment of Dr. H. S. Deady, Assistant Pathologist at city hospitals, was for thirty days, on the nomination of the Medical Board. This position is not classified, and the information necessary to an examination for this department has been forwarded to the Civil Service Board. His appointment for thirty days covers the full month of February. W. E. Cullin, receiving clerk at the Twenty-sixth Street dock, was an emergency appointment, (the former clerk having died suddenly,) in order that there might be no delay in receiving and forwarding provisions to the institutions, where several thousand people are fed daily. This action was not taken until we were advised by the Civil Service Board that no such classification as receiving clerk existed, and we therefore appointed him under the thirty-day clause, pending an examination for this classification, and we so notified the Secretary of the Civil Service Board.

The remainder on the list are either thirty-day appointments or exempt from civil service. An examination of previous pay rolls will disclose the fact that there has always been a large percentage of such appointments. The February pay roll is no exception.

There are a number of resignations forwarded from the different institutions to the central office daily, and in each case accompanied by a recommendation for the appointment of some person therein named to fill the vacancy. These recommendations are always, without exception, approved, and appointments are at once made for thirty days, in order that the service may not suffer through delay. These positions are undesirable, both as to pay and character of service, and therefore resignations are frequent. This is understood by the Civil Service Board.

That in twenty-two pay rolls containing upward of 800 names with such a transitory or broken service there should be monthly a few errors in matters of notification between this department and the Civil Service Board, and also between the Civil Service Board and your department, ought not of necessity to cause such wide publicity and comment as has been given in this instance; for, as before stated, the February pay roll in this respect is no exception to the former rule.

It is expected that the employes of the Charities Department will receive their pay before the week is over. They have now been kept waiting eight days.

ONE OF THE OLD SOCIETY BELLES.

Mrs. John Taylor Cooper Was Buried in Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 9.—Mrs. John Taylor Cooper, whose funeral took place here today, was for years the leader of society of this historical city. She was born on Aug. 5, 1820, at the home of her ancestors, the Schuylers, at Watervliet, Albany County, which was an original grant from the Crown in 1650. In her youth she was one of the most beautiful women in New-York and one of the most noted belles of the county.

Mrs. Cooper's first husband was Clarkson Floyd Crosby of New-York, who was the grandson of William Floyd. His mother and her sister were a long time engaged to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, respectively. She was the daughter and only child of John Schuyler and a great-granddaughter of Col. Peter Schuyler, the first Mayor of Albany. Mrs. Cooper's mother was Maria Miller, daughter of Major Burnett Miller, Surgeon to the Continental Army. Her cousin and adopted sister married James Brown, the head of the banking house of Brown Brothers of New-York.

In 1859 she married Gen. John Taylor Cooper. She had no children by Gen. Cooper. Her children by her first husband are Col. John Schuyler Crosby of New-York, Mrs. William A. Thompson of Troy, and Mrs. C. Morgan Wakeman of Rome and Mrs. Orr.

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PRACTICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS

COURSE IN SOCIOLOGY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AT BARNARD.

Divisions of the Studies Taken Up and How the Observations Play an Important Part.

An interesting course of study was begun for the first time this year by a class of young women at Barnard College yesterday. It was the graduate course in sociology, under Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology at Columbia.

The students who take this course are not all recent graduates of their respective colleges, some having already been engaged in philanthropic work. Most of the students intend to put the knowledge they gain to practical use. They are taking not only theoretical but practical work in sociology.

"The students in this course," said Prof. Giddings in an upper classroom at Barnard College, "are working for the degrees of M. A. or Ph. D. To obtain this they must be graduates who have already earned the B. A. In writing their theses the students may prepare themselves by researches in the library or by practical work. Four students have selected for their investigations certain studies of people here in New-York. One is studying the characteristics, industries, economic conditions, and the social relations of the Irish people. Another is studying the Italians, and still another the Russian Jews.

"This study is entirely different from the kind of work that is commonly called slumming, and also from the investigations into cases of poverty made by charitable organizations. It in no way touches the prejudices or stirs up ill feeling among the people being studied. We are finding what portions of the Irish, Italian, and Russian people are coming over here; what industries they have succeeded in getting into in America; what parts of the city they live in; in what ways they interest and amuse themselves, their festivities, associations, love of music, &c.

"It has generally been believed from the figures given in the tenth and eleventh censuses that the foreigners of different nationalities did not intermarry. We are finding that the Germans and Irish are very rapidly intermarrying. We shall probably be able to say that thee are 20 per cent. of these mixed marriages made, instead of there being none. We have found such interesting facts of industrial conditions as that the greater part of the Irish population came from small tenant farms, and not from the wage-earning class. Brought up in the country, accustomed to a free, country life, they come to America, and the change of diet and the change of living, from small but wholesome stone houses to the tenement houses in New-York, has resulted in a high death rate.

"We find that the Irish know nothing of trades, and they are just as devoted to out-of-door life as in their native land. The question might be raised, 'How do they secure it?' By becoming teamsters, horsecar drivers, motormen, and the like.

"This we learn by careful inquiry among intelligent Irishmen, priests, politicians, and others. We are not investigating individuals, but a race.

"Two members of this class are actual workers along sociological lines, a number expect to go into some kind of philanthropic work, some will teach, and others are looking forward to journalistic work."

This is practical work that graduate students are doing at Barnard this year. The students have a choice as to whether they will write a thesis from books or people. Every student, however, may not write from people. If the student has not the judgment, good sense, and tact necessary for the work, it is not given to her. It is optional with the professor.

The theoretical side of the course includes study of social theory, evolution of the family, pauperism, poor laws, charities, crime, and penology.

FOR MAMIE SULLIVAN'S MURDERER.

Paterson's Board of Aldermen Will Offer a Reward of $5,000.

PATERSON, N. J., March 9.—The Board of Aldermen to-night decided to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mamie E. Sullivan, who was found near a vacant lot with her skull crushed in a few days ago. Another meeting of the board will be held to-morrow night to pass the ordinance increasing the amount of the reward.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Police Committee to investigate the Rescue Mission, and ascertain the names and former homes of those who are harbored at the institution.

"Johnny Lookup" an Injured Hero.

Andrew J. Gallagher, twenty-eight years old, better known as "Johnny Lookup," was admitted to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from internal injuries received while trying to stop runaway horses attached to a coach in Calvary Cemetery Sunday afternoon. "Johnny Lookup" is one of the best-known characters in New-York. He earned the title on account of a deformity of the neck, which causes him to look upwards all the time. Since he was eighteen years old, his principal occupation has been to follow funerals from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.

The fame of the midnight sun is rivaled to-day by the fame of the Welsbach Light—the light that turns night into day.

The Improved Welsbach Light

burns any kind of gas, fits any fixture, 3 times the light, half the cost.

For Sale at 931 Broadway.

121 W. 125th St., 2959 3rd Ave., 714 Cooper Union, 217 Amsterdam Ave.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Oregon Short Line Plan of Reorganization.

APPROVED BY ALL SECURITIES

New Company to be Formed with $27,460,100 Capital—Old Stock Is Assessed 12 Per Cent.

The plan prepared by the Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern Railway Company has received the approval of all committees representing securities affected by it, and it will be ready for general distribution to-day. The Reorganization Committee is composed of Samuel Carr of Boston, Chairman; Alexander E. Orr and Walter G. Oakman of New-York, Nathaniel Thayer, Gordon Abbott and Gardiner M. Lane of Boston, and A. A. H. Boissevain of Amsterdam, with George P. Butler of New-York Secretary.

It is proposed to create a new company, to be called the Oregon Short Line, which shall acquire through foreclosure proceedings or otherwise, in the discretion of the committee, all or some of the properties constituting the present system. The new company will issue consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds to the amount of $36,500,000. This mortgage will be a first lien on all lines south of Ogden and on the Idaho Central Railroad, a total of about 400 miles, and a lien junior only to the divisional mortgages mentioned above on all lines of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

Of these bonds there will be issued at once $10,327,000; reserve for future requirements, $2,001,000, and reserve to provide for divisional mortgages, $24,172,000.

Underlying divisional mortgages aggregating $21,755,000 are to remain undisturbed. They are Oregon Short Line first 6s, $14,931,000; Utah and Northern first 7s, $4,993,000, and Utah and Northern consolidated 5s, $1,831,000. Non-cumulative income bonds, Series "A," will be issued at once to the amount of $7,185,600. These bonds are to receive interest, if earned, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, before any interest is paid on the "B" bonds. Non-cumulative income bonds, series "B," will be authorized to the amount of $15,000,000, of which $14,841,000 will be issued at once. These bonds are to receive interest, if earned, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the first three years, and 4 per cent. per annum thereafter.

The new company will have an authorized capital of $27,460,100, all of which will be issued at once. Holders of the stock of the present company are to receive 50 per cent. of its par value in new common stock, and for the 12 per cent. assessment paid an equal amount in new consolidated 5s. The total annual fixed charges of the new company will be $1,853,270, as against present fixed charges of $2,488,575. The new mortgage indebtedness, including the undisturbed divisional liens, will be approximately $25,000 a mile. The average annual net income of the system for the seven years from 1889 to 1894, inclusive, was $2,374,431.

Trolley Bills Condemned.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., March 9.—The bills introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Roll of Union County designed to give trolley companies right of way without the consent of governing bodies, were condemned to-night by the East Orange Township Committee, and a delegation will visit Trenton to speak against the bills, which are of considerable importance to East Orange, for if adopted they would give the trolley companies that for which they have been long seeking—a route up Central Avenue and another route up Park Avenue, two of the best streets of the township.

The resolutions of condemnation were offered by Committeeman Edward P. Alling of the Wall Street firm of Alling & Secor.

Baltimore and Ohio Relief Fund.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Judge Harlan today signed an order requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to show cause by March 23 why it should not pay into court all the funds held in trust for the Baltimore and Ohio Employes' Relief Association, amounting to something like $100,000, and why a new Trustee should not be appointed. It is alleged that the company, instead of investing the money for the benefit of the association, has turned it into its own coffers, and now accounts for it with the floating debt.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The aggregate shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week amounted to 87,563 tons, as compared with 90,370 tons the week previous, and 55,429 tons last year. The Erie Railroad carried 15,741 tons; Lake Shore, 11,450 tons; Michigan Central, 9,493 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 8,128 tons; the Grand Trunk, 12,171 tons; the Pan Handle, 7,789 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 6,289 tons; Nickel Plate, 6,153 tons; Wabash, 6,690 tons, and the Big Four, 365 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Receiver Peirce of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, speaking of his recent interview with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, says: "Of course, the Clover Leaf, being in receiver's hands, cannot be a party to any agreement or join any association. Still we are not cutting rates, and the Presidents know it. We do not have to cut rates out of St. Louis to get business."

—Chairman Caldwell and the Committee of the Western Railroad Passenger Officials, who went to Montreal to get the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk roads together on the troublesome dispute of allowing differentials to the Canadian Pacific Roalroad on business to North Pacific coast points, returned to Chicago yesterday, and reported success, with a fair prospect of permanent settlement.

—Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association has issued formal notices to all lines in the Joint Traffic Association that the low prorating arrangements between the Eastern and Western lines on west-bound business is at an end, and that the Western roads will not join their Eastern connections in any more cut-rate tariffs to meet outside competition.

—The immigration commission war between the Southern Pacific and the lines which are members of the Western Immigrant Clearing House is now on as vigorously as ever, negotiations for the purpose of inducing the Southern Pacific to join the clearing house having been officially declared off indefinitely.

—A circular has been issued by the Joint Traffic Association managers requiring the absolute discontinuance from April 1 next of all tickets for the transfer of second-class passengers from railroad stations in New-York to steamship docks, landings, hotels, or boarding houses.

—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad, in Montreal, yesterday, the agreement to amalgamate the road with the Dr Webb's new Southwestern Railroad Company was ratified.

—H. W. Jackson, lately commercial agent at Pueblo of the Rock Island, has been appointed District Freight Agent of that road for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago.

—A dispatch from Raleigh says that ground has been broken for the new shops which the Southern Railway Company will build two miles from the town of Raleigh, N. C.

—President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison announces that it will be his policy to develop local traffic and encourage local industries all along the line of that road.

—An increase of 15 per cent. in the assessed valuation of railroad property in Oklahoma has been made by the Territorial Board of Railway Assessors.

—Superintendent Andrew R. Ceasoner of the Morris and Essex Railroad, denies the report that he intends to sever his connection with the company.

—Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road, is in New-York. There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors here next Thursday.

—A through passenger service from Louisville to the East is to be put into operation by the Chesapeake and Ohio, beginning April 1.

—C. P. Huntington is to have a hearing before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, in Washington, to-morrow.

—C. S. Wight, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, succeeds Frank Harriott as freight traffic manager.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is in this city for a few days.

Killed by a Woman's Blow.

Charles Suktulsky, six years old, of 148 Forsyth Street, died at his home yesterday from spinal meningetis. While playing on the stoop at his home last Saturday, a Mrs. Golden, who lives at the same place, struck him with a broomstick to drive him away. Mrs. Golden has been held without bail in the Essex Market Police Court.

IVORY SOAP

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There is a "comfortable feeling" that comes after a bath with Ivory Soap.

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THE TRAGEDY OF NAPOLEON.

John L. Stoddard Reviews the Wonderful Career of Bonaparte in His Lecture at Daly's Theatre.

Napoleon Bonaparte was the subject of John L. Stoddard's third lecture in his Lenten course at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning, and he delivered a discourse which was followed with great interest by an audience which filled the house. Unlike most of his lectures, that on Napoleon is a review, rather than a story of the man's history. Mr. Stoddard believes Napoleon to be the greatest hero of the world, and, in addition, to have been one of the best men who ever breathed. He has no faith in the belief held by so many that he was a cruel man who allowed nothing, however sacred, to stand in his way when endeavoring to satisfy the demands of his ambition, and his lecture is devoted to an attempt to paint Napoleon in his favorite colors. Whether he convinced anybody with different views by his talk yesterday may be doubted, but the lecture is certainly remarkably entertaining, and brings to the front some of the leading incidents in the career of the great French Emperor.

The collection of pictures which Mr. Stoddard exhibits in this lecture is a large and very interesting one. It includes a number of famous battle scenes, which show Napoleon in his brightest colors, several portraits and statues of the Emperor and his family and friends, views of St. Helena, and the buildings in which Napoleon was imprisoned by the British Government, and his palaces and final resting place in Paris. They were a great feature of the lecture, bringing to the eye the scenes of which the speaker talked, and making his descriptions unusually clear to all.

Mr. Stoddard discussed Napoleon first as a soldier, and declared him to have been the most wonderful military man that the world has ever seen. His work was done before the discovery of steam or electricity, so that his soldiers could not be transported by railroads, and he could not give orders by telegraph. No comparison between him and modern soldiers was possible, therefore, the conditions being so widely different. As a soldier he was brave, audacious, and able to imbue his troops with wonderful enthusiasm at all times, which was one of the secrets of his great popularity with the army.

As a statesman, this giant of the century was hardly less to be admired. He found France bankrupt when he was elected to be her Emperor, but he spent millions on public works, and left her, when he abdicated, with millions in her treasury. He was the one monarch who never borrowed a cent. His capacity for work was something astonishing. He could sleep at will, and work for days without injury to himself. As a man, if Mr. Stoddard's estimate is to be accepted, Napoleon was sensitive, tender hearted, and generous. He can find in his nature none of that cruelty with which his enemies have accused him. As a father, friend, and husband, he was always kind, tender, and forgiving.

The lecture ended with a trip to St. Helena, and the exhibition of some views of the island and the house in which Napoleon was confined. His death was described, and the funeral on the island, and the lonely grave in which he was laid was shown. Then the audience was taken back to Paris and shown the magnificent sepulchre in which his remains now rest, and with this the lecture closed. It will be repeated Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, and this and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered next Monday morning.

Polyphemus Fumigated, Crew Bathed.

The British steamship Polyphemus, which arrived yesterday from China ports, was detained at Quarantine for disinfection, smallpox having broken out among the crew while the ship was in port at Shanghai. Two of the crew died, and three others were sent ashore to the Marine Hospital.

When examined by the Health Officer yesterday the crew was found to be healthy. Dr. Doty decided to take no risks, however, and the entire ship's company was transferred to Hoffman Island, where they were bathed while the ship was being fumigated. The vessel brings a general cargo, consigned to Booth & Co. She was released during the afternoon.

The George W. Clyde Floated.

The Clyde Line steamship George W. Clyde, which was beached on the Long Island shore Feb. 29, after collision with the Old Dominion Line steamship Guyandotte, was floated yesterday and towed to the Erie Basin.

THE NEW ANTITOXINE SERUM

DR. BIGGS CORRECTS STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM.

Why the Stronger Preparation Is Expected to Show Improvement in Results.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratories of the Health Department, in speaking yesterday of the new preparation of antitoxic serum for immunity from or the treatment of diphtheria, said he had become wary of talking on the subject, as he had been made to appear as having signed statements on the subject.

"Any such statement," he added, "I regard as constructive forgery. It would be impossible for me to make such statements, and I have not signed or authorized the placing of my signature to any statement. I have been made to say, I understand, that the new antitoxine will cure any case brought to a doctor in time. Now, I might just as well have said that any case of appendicitis is curable."

Dr. Biggs, discussing the new antitoxine, gave the credit for its production to Drs. Park and Williams of the bacteriological laboratory of the Health Department. This antitoxine is of the same character as that used up to the time the Board of Health issued its circular Feb. 11 last, but the four grades are of greater potency. In other words, the serums are concentrated, and the weaker grades heretofore used have been discontinued.

A reason for using stronger serum was to present a maximum of antitoxine and a minimum of serum, so as to avoid the rashes that were due to the serum in the weaker grades. It was a question of bulk in two ways.

With the increased strengths, smaller doses can be used. This means smaller injections and smaller syringes and less to be taken up by the system, while the immunization in the case of persons exposed to contagion and the effect on the diphtheretic germs on the other are more rapid and sure.

With the old system it was not possible to produce antitoxine of great strength from the horses which are used, because with the strength of the toxine used to excite the production of the combative element in the blood to the point of immunity, and hence the giving of antitoxine, there was a limit to the amount of toxine that could be injected. This was practically about one pint, and it was difficult to get the systems of the animals up to such an amount of fluid. The strength of the toxine did not bring the horses up to the production of such strong antitoxine as that now used.

It was a question of bulk, and this was met by the use of stronger toxine and the reduction in the amount of the injections. It was found that by this system the production of antitoxine was hastened. There was little difference in pathological results, while the antitoxine can now be graded with much more certainty.

"Of course," continued Dr. Biggs, "in the production of the more potent serums we profited by experience had in producing the weaker antitoxine. We arrive at results more rapidly. We have now fifteen selected horses—all other animals having been discarded—which are producing antitoxine of the present grades, or in course of immunization.

"Some horses will not produce at all, and the quickest result after the first injection of toxine has been in three months. About $50 is the price of each horse, and the age four to six years. When it becomes a producer it is worth several hundred dollars. Many horses that have furnished antitoxine go back to work unharmed. All depends on the animal. Some horses quickly produce the higher grades of antitoxine; others are long in producing them, or only arrive at the low-grade stage."

At present the demand for antitoxine, which should logically instance the great results obtained from its use, is such that in the laboratory of the Health Department devoted to its production more than $17,000 a year is paid in salaries to expert sanitarians, bacteriologists, chemists, clerks, and others.

Warm Debate by Baptist Ministers.

There was a warm discussion behind closed doors at 182 Fifth Avenue yesterday by the Baptist Ministers' Conference regarding the resignation of Dr. Humpstone, who was recently elected Moderator.

A committee will further consider the cause of Dr. Humpstone's resignation.

Dr. R. G. Seymour of the Baptist Publication Society spoke on the necessity for personal work among men by ministers of the Gospel.

"The 400" Eat It.

"The

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Scarlet Letter—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition of Flowers and Plants—1:00 to 10:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Julius Caesar—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—1492—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Masquerade Ball.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00.

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From The Westminster Gazette.

The other day, in a rural parish, a boy forgot to touch his hat to the vicar, who observed: My lad, you are better fed than taught." "Yes," replied the youngster, "father feeds me, but it's you as teaches me."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	39	28	29
6 A. M.	38	26	29
9 A. M.	35	29	32
12 M.	31	35	36
3 P. M.	36	36	37
6 P. M.	34	33	36
9 P. M.	33	32	33
12 P. M.	34	31	30

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 32.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 35.09

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. DEPEW ON GOV. MORTON.

Mr. DEPEW "touches nothing that he does not adorn." The art of adornment is in politics difficult but useful, since subject matter is often presented which in itself is a little bare, not to say barren. An instance in point is Mr. DEPEW's formal presentation of the candidacy of his lifelong friend, Gov. MORTON, for the Presidential nomination. The trained talent of the orator has rarely been more severely taxed.

Mr. DEPEW starts out by predicting that "the delegates from New-York will go to St. Louis in behalf of Gov. MORTON with entire unanimity and cordiality." Probably he believes this; certainly he desires it, and if the desire has lent a little emphasis to the prediction, it may also help a little to make the prediction come true. How far the temper of men who will support Mr. MORTON's nomination because Mr. PLATT orders them to do so, and who will continue the support only until that order is withdrawn or changed, can be called "oordiality" it is for Mr. DEPEW to decide. He is himself aware that the qualities he respects and admires in Mr. MORTON are not agreeable to Mr. PLATT or to those under Mr. PLATT's command who, like their leader, make a mere trade of politics. He knows that neither Mr. PLATT nor his followers can be trusted to remain true to Mr. MORTON for a moment if their personal interests cease to require it. He is not ignorant that a good many men will be sent by PLATT to St. Louis who would be rejected on their own merits, and will be allowed to go solely because they are pledged to MORTON, and that after they get there PLATT will use them for his own purposes. All of these facts make the Morton movement in the National Convention uncertain. Mr. DEPEW chooses for the moment to ignore them. He has a right to do so, but, of course, that does not abolish them.

Having "touched and adorned" the chances of Mr. MORTON, Mr. DEPEW proceeds to apply the same process to the candidate himself. It is due to him to say that while his manner is a little rhetorical and slightly extravagant, his matter is fairly within the facts. Mr. MORTON is substantially all that Mr. DEPEW says that he is. We hope, indeed, that he is something more and better than Mr. DEPEW says. Unquestionably he has the necessary qualifications for succes as a "banker and merchant." He is as "familiar with the foreign relations of the United States" as a highly successful social career as Minister (he was not "Ambassador") could make him. He has the "impartial and calm judgment" required in the relatively obscure post of Vice President. And he has shown, moderately, "executive qualities" as Governor. But he has been credited with a firm and advanced position on the currency, to which Mr. DEPEW does not allude, which, indeed, he conspicuously evades. All Mr. DEPEW cares to say on that point is this:

"There has never been any doubt as to the Governor's position upon the vital questions now before the country, or upon the principles of the Republican Party. He stands as a representative Republican for all measures and policies which under Republican administration have made the United States prosperous, powerful, and rich beyond anything in the history of nations."

This is all that Mr. DEPEW cares to say, and, decidedly, it is not enough. It presents the Governor simply as a believer in all the Republican "measures and policies" of the past. These have distinctly been mere compromise, trade, and dicker on the question of the currency. They include the mischievous Sherman bill, the gutting of the Treasury in 1890 for the benefit of the protected interests, the swamping of the Senate with free-silver votes from the mining camps of the Rocky Mountains, the stubborn, stupid refusal to give the Administration, because it is a Democratic Administration, the authority to protect the gold reserve by simple and adequate means. We had, as we have said, hoped that Mr. MORTON "stood for" something better, saner, more courageous, and honest than all this wretched mess of cowardly intrigue and trade with the silver vote.

But if the Governor does stand for something better, why does not Mr. DEPEW say so? He wishes his friend nominated. He knows what all sound business men of the country want in a candidate for the Presidency. He knows what at heart he, as a business man of experience and intelligence, wants in his own candidate. If he finds it in Mr. MORTON, why in the name of common sense and common honesty does he not proclaim it? What is he afraid of? Why does he wrap Mr. MORTON in a cloud of vague phrases through which it is very hard to see the man who is fit for the Presidency? It cannot be said of him that "he darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge," for he must know whether Mr. MORTON is really right on the currency. But if he has the knowledge, why does he so studiously and elaborately conceal it?

A LAME DEFENSE.

On the unfounded assumption that the people of this State do not understand his liquor-tax bill, Senator RAINES has taken occasion to put forth an explanation of the measure, which is evidently intended as a defense. His statement consists chiefly of a summary of the provisions of the bill, which is meant to put them in a favorable light, but it does not succeed. He makes no answer to the real criticism of its provisions, and he does not make them look any better by his manner of stating them.

He starts off with the excuse for undertaking a revision of the excise law that everybody "seemed to think" that it badly needed it. In point of fact, during the campaign for electing members of the Legislature and at the beginning of the session, there was no sign of any demand for the revision of the excise law. The sole question that had been agitated was that of allowing "home rule" or local option in the matter of Sunday selling. The Republicans in their State Convention met the demand on that point with a declaration for the maintenance of the Sunday law, but gave no intimation of any such policy as is presented in the Raines bill. That was not framed to meet any demand or to carry out any announced policy.

Mr. RAINES says there "seemed to be" a consensus of opinion that local excise boards should be abolished, and therefore that was the main thing aimed at in the bill. There had been a very limited discussion of that question, and those who favored it did so only as a means of breaking the connection between the liquor traffic and politics, and they advocated imposing a heavy tax and leaving the business then on the same footing as any other traffic. It was not generally favored, and the complaints about the influence of the saloon in politics were not directed against excise boards so much as against the agencies concerned in the enforcing of the law after licenses had been granted. The Raines bill destroys whatever benefit there is in the exercise of discretion in granting licenses, without taking the liquor traffic out of politics. It proposes to put it into State politics, where a huge machine of regulation may use its power for the benefit of one party throughout the State.

The Senator states some of the worst features of his bill as if he thought he was recommending them to favor, without answering one of the objections to them. The grading of license fees according to population is not common in other States, as he says it is, but the grading of the tax in that way would not be complained of if the revenue were left to the use of the communities in which it was collected. But the tax is made extremely unequal, and then one-third of it is confiscated by the State, so that the cities shall pay an undue proportion to the relief of the rural districts. The local option feature is then limited to towns, so that those which choose to do so can escape contributing altogether, and thereby increase their benefit. Judging from experience, the result would be just as much liquor traffic, if not more, without paying any tax.

In short, the two chief points made against this bill, that it takes control of the liquor traffic from local authorities and concentrates it in a costly State machine for the use of the Republican Party, and that it robs the cities for the benefit of the rural districts by drawing the bulk of the State's share of the tax from the former, are not only not answered in this statement, but are rather strengthened than otherwise. These are its chief merits in the mind of RAINES, and he does not seem capable of understanding that they are its chief demerits in the minds of honest people.

A REPORTED SALE OF RAILS.

It was reported four or five weeks ago by The Philadelphia Press, a newspaper which holds that the present tariff duty of $7.84 per ton on steel rails is too low, that American manufacturers of steel rails had, within a few days, been successful in overcoming the competition of English and German bidders with respect to an order for 12,000 tons of rails to be used in Chile. We pointed out at the time the significance of this transaction as related to the tariff. It should be said that the sale thus reported to have been made has not been announced in the journals of the trade. The Iron Age of the 5th inst., however, publishes the following: "Reports concerning the 12,000-ton order for Chile are again cropping up, and have taken the shape that the business is credited to a Western mill."

We now invite attention to another very interesting report about a similar transaction. The leading article in Invention, a well-known technical journal published in London, for the 29th ult., contains the following remarks:

"During the past few weeks another example of the strong foreign competition with which our nation has to contend has come before our eyes. We refer to the much-talked-of rail order of 10,000 tons for Japan, which has been placed with the Illinois Steel Company. * * * So far as we understand, the Illinois Steel Company [of Chicago] has undertaken to produce rails delivered at New-York, close on to 1,000 miles from the locality where they are manufactured, at £4 7s. 6d. [$21.26] per ton. We believe this to be the actual quotation given. In fact, the American firm undertook to supply the contract, and deliver, [at the port of departure,] for 7s. 6d. less than the price quoted at the works by the English firms invited to compete. This is perhaps the first time we have had seriously to face this question in a large way on the part of the United States, and this must open our eyes to the fact that American manufacturers are not likely to stop at the Japanese orders secured by the Illinois Steel Company."

According to this statement, the Illinois Steel Company, which is the Western branch of the Steel Rail Combination, has undersold English manufacturers in Japan, and has undertaken to deliver 10,000 tons of steel rails, free on board for shipment, at $21.26 per ton, the English bid having been $23.08. The Iron Age's cable report of the 4th inst., it may be noted, shows that $23.08 is the price of English rails free on board at Barrow.

Now let us see what is the price of the Illinois Steel Company's rails to buyers in this country, the price at the company's works. The Iron Age's report of the 4th inst. from Chicago says:

"Rails and Track Supplies.—The demand for steel rails is active for this season of the year. Quite a run of 1,000-ton orders is reported. Quotations are as follows: Steel rails, $29 upward, according to quantity."

Everybody familiar with the recent history of the steel-rail industry knows that the price has been fixed for a long time past by the combination, (in which the Carnegie Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company are the leading manufacturers,) and that this price for several months has been $28 at Eastern works and $29 at Chicago. Eastern rails are delivered at tidewater for $28.75. These are the prices which railroad companies in this country have to pay. It is maintained by combination agreement, and is much higher, proportionately, than the prices of other similar products which are determined by ordinary competition. For example, the price of steel billets at Pittsburg works is only $17.25, and the cost of manufacturing rails only slightly exceeds the cost of producing billets.

We do not assume that the report published by Invention as to the sale in Japan must be correct. It may be that there has been no such sale. If, however, one of the two leading concerns in the Steel Rail Combination has sold 10,000 tons in Japan, the sale must have been made at a price below the English price. The report says it was $21.26, as against the English bid of $23.08 and the home price of $29 for similar rails from the same mill.

If our manufacturers can sell abroad at such figures, overcoming foreign competition where they have no protective tariff advantage, then they need no tariff duty whatever to protect them against sales of foreign rails in their home market. If it be true that such a sale was made, and if the sellers shall assert that they sold at a price below cost, what will our railroad companies say about a tariff system which enables the domestic manufacturers to exact from them and the people $28 or $29 per ton for rails, while the same manufacturers sell rails for $21.26 to foreign buyers? If it shall appear that the report published in the London journal is untrue, we are quite willing to publish the proof that it was not founded upon fact.

PIKE COUNTY COPYRIGHT.

We remarked the other day upon the singularity of the introduction into Congress of a measure affecting copyright by a member who represents Pike County, Missouri, though he happens to live in the adjoining county of Audrain. It was indeed difficult to perceive how the Pike County heart can be fired on any question of international or of domestic copyright, of literature or of art. Pike County in particular, and the Ninth District of Missouri in general, would seem to be as free as any equal area of these States from any interest in these questions. Its population is slightly interested in literature or art, whether as consumers, producers, publishers, or pirates.

But it seems that TRELOAR did not introduce the bill unadvisedly or lightly, nor with any vain hope of consolidating himself with his constituents. It was not in their interest but in the individual interest of TRELOAR that he devised and introduced his remarkable measure. For TRELOAR has an interest. He is not only, as he points out with just pride in the Congressional Directory, an educator, who has "filled important positions in Synodical Female College, Fulton and Hardin College, the Vassar of the West," but he is also a music publisher. It is his ambition to make the not very conspicuous town of Mexico, Audrain County, (population, 3,835,) the rival of Leipsic or Gotha, by rendering the only moderately illustrious name of TRELOAR as familiar as that of PETERS or BREITKOPF and HAERTEL.

This is not an unworthy ambition, though the means employed by TRELOAR to promote it are very questionable. He proposes to promote it upon the principle of the French plagiarist who took his own wherever he found it. If he finds any foreign piece of music which seems to him calculated to appeal to the taste of Audrain County, he desires to publish it without entering into tiresome and possibly expensive negotiations with the holder of the foreign copyright. It would be unjust and libelous to describe him as a pirate. He merely hopes to be. His way of fulfilling his hopes is to conciliate all interests and to manage all susceptibilities, except those of the holders of foreign copyrights, which do not count. He has conciliated the persons who hope to be piratical photographers by giving them the same letters of marque upon foreign works of art that he desires for himself concerning foreign music. The American author, as a person who may become noisy and troublesome, he has not neglected, but proposes to provide him a bureau of copyrights, by extending the term of copyright, and by giving better protection to dramatic authors.

All these things are very good, and, in fact, are already before Congress "unmixed with baser matter." That he has added them to his own measure for the better protection of TRELOAR constitutes no reason whatever why TRELOAR should be allowed to pillage the musicians of Europe in order to promote the culture of Audrain County. That is the view of the publishers and of the authors whom he has vainly striven to conciliate. It is to be feared that TRELOAR's little game will fail to work, and that, when his term is over, he will resume educational pursuits, or confine his efforts to the encouragement of the indigenous musical talent of the Ninth District of Missouri.

MANDERSON'S EASTERN MATE.

Ex-Senator MANDERSON of Nebraska is industriously cultivating an impression that he is a candidate of some promise for the nomination at St. Louis. He informs the public that neither MCKINLEY nor REED can obtain a majority of the delegates' votes, and that the convention must take a Western man. "The contest," he modestly adds, "will doubtless be between Senator ALLISON, Senator DAVIS, and myself."

It is high time that Mr. MANDERSON and his friends should select some one to serve as his associate on the ticket to the nomination of which he looks forward with pleasurable emotions. Obviously, if MANDERSON is to have the first place, some Eastern man should have the second.

We are confident that the expectant ex-Senator has already picked out the man, although for political reasons he is unwilling to make known his choice at the present stage of the proceedings. And the man undoubtedly is Corp. TANNER, who, during his brief but eventful term of office as Commissioner of Pensions, "rerated" Mr. MANDERSON, (then a Senator, and, as TANNER said, "a man of eminent position and easy circumstances,") increased his annual pension, and gave him $4,300 in back pay.

It is true that after an envious public had complained for some time, and, in answer to his inquiry, he had been informed by the Secretary of the Interior that the rerating was not warranted by the rules, the Senator gave up his rerated allowance, but we may be sure that he retained a lively appreciation of TANNER's statesmanship. Undoubtedly, as we have said, TANNER is the man. Let the bonfires be lighted in Nebraska for MANDERSON and TANNER, the rerated and the rerater!

THE LATIN RACES.

The ebullitions of popular sentiment that have occurred within the last week in Italy and in Spain seem to indicate that the "Latin races" are by no means so capable of self-government as the Teutonic, and that the political institutions which will fit one will not fit the other. If one or even both houses of Parliament should express sentiments adverse to an American claim, we should probably express sentiments adverse to the bodies in question. It is quite certain that we should not go mobbing the British Consulate, and that it would not be necessary to call out the police, much less to close universities in order to prevent violent actions for which the Government might be called upon to pay damages. Neither would the corresponding consequences ensue in London from distasteful action by Congress.

What is most curious about these Spanish demonstrations is that the Spanish Republicans seem to be taking rather more than their share in them. Now the claim of the Cuban revolutionists, which Congress has supported, is a claim to do in Cuba precisely what the Spanish Republicans would like to do in Spain, and it is obstructed in the same way, by military power. It is also obstructed, we are inclined to believe, by the body of Spanish public opinion. In Cuba, however, there is no question of this. If the Spanish troops were withdrawn from the island, and a poll of its inhabitants were taken, there is no question that the decision would be in favor of Cuban independence. The inference is that the Spanish Republicans are not Republicans in our sense at all, but are simply persons discontented with the existing state of things. At any rate, the sentiment in favor of holding the last remnant of the Spanish possessions in the New World, without the slightest reference to the wishes of the persons immediately concerned, seems to be so pervading and overwhelming as not only to induce hot-headed youths to engage in rioting when it is threatened, but to induce the Spaniards to submit with cheerfulness, in the hope of holding Cuba against its will, to military burdens which, to so poor a country, are almost beyond the limit of endurance.

The Italian demonstrations, though more explicable, have not been more rational than those of Spain. The scapegoat of Italian defeat has been CRISPI, who was neither the author of the scheme of colonial expansion by which the attention of Italians was to be diverted from domestic affairs, nor in any just sense responsible for the defeat. He had inherited the Abyssinian war, or at least the policy which resulted in it. To put him out of office because of a disaster was as evidently unreasonable as it was to attack the house of an American Consul in Spain because the American Congress had expressed sentiments unpleasing to the Spanish mob. The climax of injustice and absurdity is reached when CRISPI's predecessor, RUDINI, becomes his successor, seeing that RUDINI's responsibility for whatever is unsatisfactory in the foreign or the domestic politics of Italy is very far greater than that of the deposed Premier. It is at all events clear from the events of the past week that the Latin races "take more governing" than more phlegmatic peoples, among whom public order can better be trusted to take care of itself.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE ACADEMY.

Beginning of the Second Week of Mr. Walter Damrosch's Season of Grand Opera in German.

The second week of Mr. Walter Damrosch's season of grand opera in German began last night at the Academy of Music. The opera presented for the public delectation was Wagner's popular work "Tannhäuser," which even Frenchmen liked when they first heard it, though the gentlemen of The Jockey Club tried to make it appear that they did not. A large audience attended last night's performance, and showered applause alike upon the just and the unjust. One of the women of the company, Riza Eibenschütz, made her first appearance here, undertaking the rôle of Venus. As the Paris version was not given, this part was not one of extreme difficulty, yet it cannot be said that the lady achieved a brilliant success. She is tall and slender of figure, and her general appearance is satisfactory in such conditions as those of the grotto of Venus. Her voice is a light soprano of good quality and carrying power, but her knowledge of the art of song seemed last night to be limited. Her phrasing was scant of breath and often very injudicious, and occasionally she wandered from the pitch. It was the old, familiar trouble—poor breathing. Added to this, she displayed a plentiful lack of temperament and narrow acquaintance with the rudiments of acting.

Marie Mattfeld, who was the shepherd, exhibited a much smoother voice production and a neater style of singing. Indeed, the little part is seldom sung so gracefully. Fräulein Ternina was a superb Elizabeth. She sang "Dich Theure Halle" with a plenitude of rich and beautiful tone and with splendid breadth of style. Her entire performance was on a high plane, and its level was sustained throughout the evening. Wilhelm Mertens, a capable performer generally, was an acceptable Wolfram. His work was deficient in distinction and poetic spirit, and there were a few lapses from the pitch; but he sang with understanding and with an excellent quality of tone. Emil Fischer was an excellent Landgrave and Barron Berthold gave some prominence to the phrases of Walther von der Vogelweide.

It would be an agreeable task to praise the Tannhäuser of Herr Alvary, but a regard for art makes this impossible. There are persons who deem this gentleman a good singer, but it is out of the question to determine what can be their standards of judgment. Nothing so amazing as his method of producing his voice has ever greeted the ears of New-York audiences at any time when he was not on the stage. For hardness and unmusical quality of tone he certainly has no equal in the operatic world. His treatment of the vowel sounds of the German tongue is simply astonishing. His vocalizing results in some of the most astounding formations of tone, and he distorts the words of the text wonderfully. All these faults came to the surface most glaringly last night in Tannhäuser, which, in its first two acts, is a melodious part. As for the dramatic declamation of the third act, it cannot be said that bad singing helps it, though it does not mar it so much. Herr Alvary acted the part vigorously and earnestly, but with none of the winning grace which is so conspicuous in his Siegfried.

The choral parts, which are of so much importance in this work, were excellently sung. The result was that the finale of the second act, with all the principals warmed up, went admirably, though here again the most conspicuous feature was the immense dramatic force of Fräulein Ternina's singing. The orchestra played well during the evening, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with skill. The scenery was passably good, and in the hunting party the dogs were a good-looking lot, quite outshining the horses.

THE POLISH CHAMBER MUSICIANS.

Concert by the Messrs. Adamowski and Miss Szumowska.

The second of the chamber music entertainments of Miss Antoinette Szumowska and the Messrs. T. and J. Adamowski was given yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. The audience was of moderate size, but its approval of the performance was loudly expressed. It is a matter of mere courtesy to record this fact, for no musical performance has yet been discovered which cannot obtain a large amount of applause. For the most part, however, yesterday's concert was deserving of commendation, though there was no occasion for ecstasy. The programme consisted of Beethoven's sonata in A major for violoncello and piano, a group of piano solos—Chopin's F sharp major impromptu and G minor ballade, and Liszt's thirteenth Hungarian rhapsody—and Mendelssohn's trio in D minor for violin, 'cello, and piano.

This makes an agreeable programme, and one that could not possibly weary the most sensitive organization. The numbers were all melodious and fascinating, according to their kind, without being at all profound. The Mendelssohn trio was pleasant to hear once more as a notable specimen of gentlemanlike composition. The last two movements are especially Mendelssohnian, which means that they are fluent in melody, perspicuous in form, and dainty in treatment. The trio was charmingly played by the artists, who are sympathetic among themselves. Miss Szumowska was heard to her best advantage in this number, her tone being pleasant in color and nicely adjusted to a balance of the parts, while her execution was crisp and clean. In her solo numbers she was less happy, except in the softer passages, which he played with taste and refinement. She lacks the strength, the dash, and the variety of color necessary for a Liszt rhapsody. A word of especial praise is due to Mr. J. Adamowski for his clear tone and nice phrasing in the Beethoven number.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKS ON ART.

J. J. Peoli's Library of Rare and Interesting Publications.

The library of J. J. Peoli of New-York, comprising works in various modern languages, chiefly on art, was sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. Some of the works and prices were:

"Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra firme del Mar Oceano," engraved titles and maps, four volumes, Madrid, $11; "Revista de la Habana, Periodico Quincenal," portraits, costumes, &c., 1853-1857, seven volumes, Habana, $16.63; Sagra's "Historia Fisica, Politica y Natural de la Isla de Cuba," seventy lithograph plates, nearly all colored, in two volumes, Paris, 1838, $7.50.

C. Blanc's "Histoire des Peintres de toutes les Ecoles: Française; Hollandaise; Flamande; Espagnole; Venitienne; Anglaise," illustrated with numerous wood engravings, nine volumes, Paris, 1865-68, $15.30; Adam Bartsch's "Le Peintre Graveur," Leipsic, 1843-54, $13.50; Brulliat's "Dictionnaire des Monograms, Marques Figurées, Lettres Initiales, Noms Abrégés," Munich, 1832, $9.75.

Cervantes's "Don Quijote," fine copper plates, after designs by Rivalles, five volumes, duodecimo, Madrid, 1819, $10.50; Cuvier's "Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles," ten volumes, 1834, $6.

"Galleria di Firenze," 170 fac similes, 1774, $9; A. N. Humphreys's "Masterpieces of the Early Printers and Engravers," London, 1870, $7, and portrait and series of beautiful illustrations to various works of Voltaire, published by Menard et Desenne, India paper impression, $7.25.

"Gen." Booth's Indian Trip a Failure.

Calcutta Despatch in The London Times.

"Gen. Booth's scheme for relieving the congested population by village settlements does not seem to have been much advanced by his tour through India. His proposal to the Government involved not only grants of land, but funds to start settlements also, for he will not devote money collected in England to Indian purposes.

While he has been here he has failed to gain the support of the wealthy classes, though one big gift of 10,000 rupees was promised him. During his visit to Calcutta he was in communication with high officials, but his scheme is so vague and general that the Government of India decided that no action upon it was possible. However, it leaves the local Governments free to deal with any proposals "Gen." Booth may make to them, as they have already the power to give waste lands and to make money advances. But it is most improbable that these Governments will move in the matter until a more definite shape is given to the scheme.

Meanwhile, an attack has been made upon the management of the Salvation Army farm in Gujurat, which certainly does not seem to be a success. "Gen." Booth's proposals have not excited the least enthusiasm among the native community, while experienced officials fail to see that any good purpose would be served by the State's financing his proposed settlements.

THE KERAMIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBIT.

An Interesting Display of China Work by Women—Excellent Specimens of Underglaze Work.

The New-York Society of Keramic Arts opened its Easter exhibition and sale yesterday evening at the clubhouse, 22 East Sixteenth Street.

The exhibit yesterday was much better than the one in December, and was better arranged. Violets, roses, and ferns seemed to be growing everywhere on banks of snow. The sides of the room in which the exhibit was placed were covered with white cloth, and in front of this soft background were arranged a great variety of the fancies of the decorators of porcelain and pottery. There were punch bowls, vases, tea services, and toilet articles, and on the walls were plaques and water colors, the latter being admitted because of the similarity of the work to that of painting on china.

The society is particularly interested in underglaze work at present, and a few excellent specimens in such work were on exhibition. Among these were beautiful scenes from Deal Beach by Mme. Le Prince, President of the society, and Miss Le Prince. Mrs. V. R. Monachesi had several beautiful pieces of underglaze, and the only pieces of underglaze work in relief in the room.

The Osgood School was well represented with a number of pieces done in the Osgood blue. Mrs. F. Bond showed some beautiful work in royal blue. Other exhibitors whose work attracted attention were Mrs. Sophia Knight Oak, Miss Scrammell, Miss Hood, Mrs. Mary Abley Neal, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Wickes, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Florence Allen, Mrs. Lois Anderson, Mrs. Vance Phillips, Mrs. Fannie A. Burlock, Miss Montfort, Miss McVean, Mrs. S. S. Frackelton, Miss M. E. Wilson, Mrs. Hyman Rosa, Miss Marie Dexter, Miss Peirce, Miss Fogg, Mrs. C. L. Poillon, Mrs. F. R. Priestman, Mrs. T. A. Sherman, Miss Rice, Miss F. E. Hall, Miss Marquand, Mrs. Dean Gardner, and Miss Osgood.

The officers of the society are: President—Mme. S. E. Le Prince; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, Mrs. D. E. Oak, and Mr. Edward T. Reeves; Secretary—Mrs. Fanny Rowell Priestman; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Colles T. Pond; Treasurer—Miss Helen E. Montfort; Librarian—Miss Eadson.

The exhibition will be open day and evening throughout this week.

ANTI-PLATT MEN DILIGENT.

The Effort to Secure Delegates from the Fifteenth District to St. Louis—A Squabble in the Twelfth.

Diligent effort is still being made by the anti-Platt Republicans in the Fifteenth Congressional District to elect anti-Platt delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, despite the fact that President Joseph Murray of the Excise Department has, for the time being at least, joined hands with the Platt forces.

This diligence is particularly noticeable in the Thirty-first Assembly District, in behalf of Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction, who want to go to St. Louis as anti-Platt delegates. Capt. W. C. Reddy, who is the acting anti-Platt leader of the district, has sent out a circular urging all the election district Captains to stand by Collis and Wright.

This circular also requests Captains who have any candidates for appointment on the local civil service eligible lists to send their names in at once. It may be that several appointments will be made before the primaries.

Thurlow Weed Barnes and Amasa Thornton are both determined to go to St. Louis. They both live in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which is part of the Twelfth Congressional District, and both cannot go. There was a little conference in Edward Lauterbach's office yesterday between Mr. Thornton, George Manchester, Jr., who represented Mr. Barnes; J. L. Stewart, the Platt leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, and a few others.

Mr. Lauterbach made it very clear that he was not taking sides in the controversy, and that it would have to be settled at the Congressional District Convention. Mr. Manchester says that Mr. Thornton will be defeated easily. There is a fight against Mr. Thornton in his own election district. Mr. Stewart says that his district will go with whichever side wins in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. This should insure Platt delegates from the Twelfth Congressional District.

PORTRAITS BY C. F. NAEGELE.

Thirty or so portraits by Charles Frederick Naegele are shown at the gallery of the Salmagundi Club, where they will remain on view until the 21st of the month. The collection is one reflecting credit on the painter, and the show will doubtless be much enjoyed by those who are fortunate enough to possess the "open sesame" to the doors of this organization.

Mr. Naegele's name has for some time been more or less identified with portrait work, though generally in the medium of black and white, but he now shows his ability to attack color schemes in the delicate tones of flesh and textures, overcoming them with commendable completeness in a satisfactory manner. The training of the years of labor in monochrome is evident, giving strength in drawing, certainty of touch, and realization of form, enabling the artist to concentrate himself on the more subtle intricacies of pigment, of tone, and the search for the sentiment of his sitter.

As to an exact likeness, judging from the many whose faces are familiar, there can be little doubt of the artist's ability to secure that first qualification of the portrait painter, and it is by no means every one among our artists who succeeds in this. But here may be seen in the pictures of Mr. Hartley, the sculptor; Mr. Fairbanks, the art writer; Gen. McAlpin, Homer Lee, and Edward Simmons, the artist, though the latter is but a start, abounding proof of strong, almost speaking resemblances, unusually like the sitters.

A somewhat novel effect is produced in many cases by using panels of mahogany, walnut, gum, and oak, leaving for the background the natural color of the wood. This nec

KASSALA IS EVACUATED

Official Reports Confirm Advices of Losses in Abyssinia.

HUMBERT COUNTERMANDS FESTIVAL

Loan Offered by Bankers of Berlin and London Refused—Ministers Renounce Their Views.

ROME, March 9.—The official reports of the battle fought at Adowa March 1, between the Italians and Abyssinians, confirm the previous reports of heavy losses on both sides, those of the Abyssinians having been enormous. Gen. Arimondi was wounded and is a prisoner in the hands of the Abyssinians.

In obedience to the order of Gen. Baldissera, Kassala has been evacuated by the Italians.

King Humbert has ordered the abandonment of the fêtes which it was proposed to hold on the fifty-second anniversary of his Majesty's birth, March 14.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN ANXIETY.

Goluchowski Is at Berlin and the Kaiser Will Meet Humbert.

BERLIN, March 9.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here from Vienna at 9 o'clock this evening. He will take luncheon with Emperor William at the Schloss Wednesday.

The object of the Austrian Premier's visit to Berlin is to confer with Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, in regard to the situation in Italy as affecting the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.

The Neueste Nachrichten says that Emperor William, who will shortly go on a cruise in the Mediterranean, will meet King Humbert at Naples, not at Genoa, as previously stated.

Views Renounced by Ministers.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that the Marquis di Rundi, upon accepting the Premiership, renounced his own views favoring the withdrawal of the Italian troops in Africa within a limited sphere. Gen. Ricotti, the Minister of War, the dispatch says, has also abandoned his proposed reduction of the army corps. It is probable that Signor Venosta will become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Italy Declines a Foreign Loan.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that London and Berlin bankers offered to Italy a loan at a low rate of interest to meet her war expenses and balance the budget. The Government declined the offer, Italian credit banks having voluntarily offered large sums of money at a day's notice.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Dillon and Redmond Oppose Them as a Menace to the United States.

LONDON, March 9.—The House resumed the discussion of the naval estimates on the vote for more men. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, and William Redmond, both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the suggestion was absurd. Mr. Dillon, he added, seemed desirous of creating in the United States animosity toward Great Britain, of which, happily, there was no indication in the American newspapers.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen said that the naval programme was settled in November last, before any of the events that had caused the recent anxiety had occurred, and were deliberately framed upon the policy that had been long pursued. It was not intended to attack anybody unless Great Britain was first attacked. The Government entertained no idea of an adventurous course anywhere on the globe. It merely desired to be prepared for possible eventualities.

Mr. Walter Hazell, Advanced Liberal, member for Leicester, and Treasurer of the Peace Society, asked the Government to make a pronouncement in favor of international arbitration. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, said that nobody would be more pleased than himself to see international arbitration established, and steps thereto would be taken.

The vote was carried by a majority of 216, the division showing 261 members in favor of it to 45 against.

ANATOLIA IN DESPERATE NEED.

Tortures of Armenians Renewed After the Consuls Left Zeitoun.

LONDON, March 9.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that the American donations are barely keeping alive 6,000 of the Armenian sufferers at Marash. The allotment to each person is only 6d. weekly. The leading men of the place are still in prison.

The correspondent describes their tortures and sufferings, which were suspended when the Consuls thronged to Zeitoun, but which were renewed after they had left. Refugees from Zeitoun are specially victimized by the Turks. A letter from Marash to Mersina, thanking the officers and crew of the United States warship Marblehead for their donations, attributes the safety of foreigners to the ship's presence.

The situation at Aintab was never more hopeless than it is now. The Governor tells the Christians that their only chance of security is to abandon their religion and become Moslems. Most of the Christians in the villages north and east of Aintab have forsworn their faith. Four thousand persons are in an absolutely destitute condition, and they must all perish unless European aid is sent to them. The distress at Oorfa is so great that even the distribution of a penny to each family absorbs a large sum. The weather is the coldest that has prevailed in Anatolia for years.

Prince Bismarck in Good Health.

BERLIN, March 9.—Persons who have recently visited Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe describe the ex-Chancellor as being in unusually good health. His conversation is as animated and as witty as ever. He has accepted the proposition of the residents of Hamburg to hold the customary torchlight procession in his honor on the occasion of the eighty-first anniversary of his birth, which falls on April 1.

Conviction of Spies in Germany.

BERLIN, March 9.—The secret trial of Engineer Schoren, Lieut. Pfeiffer, and a journalist named Ringbauer, who were arrested at Leipsic on the charge of being spies in the employ of the French Government, ended to-day in the conviction of the accused. Schoren was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor, Pfeiffer was sentenced to two years' and Ringbauer to one year's imprisonment.

Baden Grand Duke's Narrow Escape.

BERLIN, March 9.—Floods are reported in the Rhine, Saar, and Neckar Rivers. At Freiburg, Baden, the hereditary Grand Duke, accompanied by Councilor Siegel and Director Sonntag, was watching the work of salvage from a bridge over the Treisam River, when the bridge collapsed. Herren Siegel and Sonntag were drowned, but the Grand Duke was saved.

Anglo-German Loan to China.

LONDON, March 9.—An agreement for a loan of £16,000,000 has been signed by the Chinese Government and an Anglo-German syndicate. One-half of the loan will be issued soon in 5 per cent. gold bonds at about par.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—In the West Indian Island of St. Kitt's, boatmen, porters, and laborers on plantations have organized a strike which marines of the warships Cordelia could keep orderly on the coast, but which is growing daily more riotous throughout the interior of the country.

—The British Government is not to send warships to Curacoa, says the Secretary to the Admiralty. Curacoa is the largest of the Dutch West India islands, and is seventy-five miles from the Venezuelan coast.

—Cecil Rhodes quitted Suez for Beira Feb. 29; but a mere rumor in the London Stock Exchange that he had been arrested for conspiracy against the Transvaal, improbable as it was, made the Kaffir stocks fall.

—Gen. Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, has returned from India to London.

—Queen Victoria is on her way to Nice.

VENEZUELA IS NOW WAITING

PEOPLE THERE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Praise for President Cleveland—What Pedro Jose Rajas Says of Pending Difficulties.

Pedro José Rajas of Caracas, Inspector of Customs of Venezuela and nephew of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is at the Waldorf, in this city. He is attending to Governmental business and will be here for several days. He spoke about the Venezuelan difficulty last evening to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"In my opinion," he said, "the time has now come for facts, not words. The English Government has made up its case, which has been published. I am confident that the Venezuelan Government will soon take action and will submit its full evidence.

"The condition in Venezuela is now one of expectation. We are doing nothing, but are awaiting the action of the American Commissioners. The Government has taken this attitude and the whole press refrains from making any comments or publishing any matter that might make complications and thus delay the settlement of the matter. The people agree with this idea. We are all waiting.

"I do not believe there will be any war. I think the danger of war was over the minute President Cleveland took an active part in the matter and the Government of this country guaranteed that justice would be done to Venezuela. I do not think that England could afford to go to war over this matter or that she really cares to do so.

"The people were united in their enthusiastic approval of President Cleveland's course. This was not a temporary burst of feeling, but the people have continued in it. They feel a great love for this country. The Government, the press, and the people all share in this.

"I am glad that President Cleveland appointed such well-known, representative Americans on the commission. The Venezuelans have full confidence in it, both because it is American and because it is composed of such honorable and representative men. It is felt that Venezuela will receive justice at its hands."

"Does this confidence in the commission extend so far that the people of Venezuela would submit to its decision, even if that decision were in favor of the English claim?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot say as to that," was the reply. "In fact, we do not have any fear that the decision will not be in our favor."

"There is, however, a possibility of the decision being against your country?"

"I cannot think so," said Mr. Rajas, with emphasis. "I do not believe there is any such possibility. We can prove absolutely that our claims are just. There is not the least room for doubt. The commission is composed of men of ability and honor, and they will act according to the facts. Then how can we consider any possibility of a decision against us?"

"What is the feeling in Venezuela regarding the Cubans?"

"We are Americans. Of course we wish to see the Cubans free."

VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK COPIES.

British Ambassador Has One, and the American Ambassador Sends Three.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Four copies of the Venezuelan Blue Book reached Washington yesterday, having been sent in advance of their publication in England. One came to Sir Julian Pauncefote, exclusively for his information, and not, as was expected, to be presented by him to the Venezuelan Commission as the British case.

The other three copies came to the State Department from Ambassador Bayard, to whom they were given by Lord Salisbury over a week ago, it is supposed, simply as an act of personal courtesy to the Ambassador, as the State Department officials are most mysterious about the matter and deny all knowledge of the receipt of the book.

In the meantime the Venezuelan Commission has to depend for information on the subject to the full abstract cabled by The United Press last Friday. The copy of the document received at the British Embassy is in appearance a very imposing affair, with its accompanying folio of maps, and is evidently prepared with the direct end in view of consideration by such a judicial body as is constituted in President Cleveland's commission. Each chapter dealing with the various phases of the question closes with a concise statement of what is demonstrated, and the entire work seems to have been accomplished in a most painstaking and careful manner.

To those who have seen it no doubt exists that it is an exhaustive statement of Great Britain's claim, and that it could not be extended in any particular if England had consented to arbitration and had expressed a willingness to let her case stand or fall on the evidence therein presented.

The Venezuelan side of the case has not been presented, nor is it positively known that it has been completed, although ex-Minister Scruggs has been introduced officially to the commission as counsel for Venezuela.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Marcus Daly of Montana.

—CLARENDON—Bishop A. M. Randolph of Virginia.

—ALBEMARLE—Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

—BRUNSWICK—Col. John Hay of Washington, D. C.

—GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—WINDSOR—Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago.

—CAMBRIDGE—Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Minister for Guatemala.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. M. Churchill of the British Army and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

—ASTOR—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson and family of New-Jersey, John P. Sanborn of Michigan, and Joseph H. Millard of Omaha.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S—J. A. Woods, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—John McNaught, Joseph D. Redding, New-York.

—COCHRAN—A. H. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Timberlake, New-York.

—RIGGS—D. Laflin Kellogg, G. Osgood Andrews, J. F. Rodamor, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Mr. and Mrs. Jay Dwiggins, Mrs. Hyer, F. H. Goodwin, New-York; M. C. Moller, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—P. W. Henry, T. G. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. George Murphy, D. Kennedy, W. F. Dane, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jackson, New-York.

—RALEIGH—R. Corbett, Albert Levy, Charles A. Metz, John T. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Engrosoll, W. H. Stinson, B. A. McFadden, J. Scammell, T. B. Shipley, D. T. Robertson, Dr. W. G. Farwell.

—ARLINGTON—Charles Lang, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, John B. Schoeffer, D. M. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley, Miss Sadie G. Fannie, Theodore J. Seabrook, Charles H. Peckham, J. S. Fassett, R. M. Montgomery, D. J. Dolphin, Scott Burkman, S. Lewin, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Charles A. Leib, Frank A. Dayton, John J. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Lievzyski, N. C. Wooster, John Murray Mitchell, Max Bileman, H. W. Kibbe, F. H. Hubbard, Mrs. W. B. Shaddock, Mrs. John P. Richardson, R. N. Kenyon, Augustus Seider, George H. Streeter, New-York.

Failure of the Albion Paper Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9.—The Albion Paper Company of Holyoke is unable to meet obligations, and a meeting of creditors is called for Saturday afternoon. The failure was unexpected. All notes at the bank have been met up to to-day. No attachments are recorded, but the officers say that there is no prospect of relief. The debts are said to amount to over $500,000, some placing them at $700,000. The creditors will attempt to organize a new company to protect their interests. The assets are a mill plant estimated at over $400,000, and twelve mill rights of water valued at $125,000.

JULIET IN ANOTHER GUISE

Julia Marlowe-Taber in the Great Love Tragedy.

ROBERT TABER'S SPIRITED ROMEO

"Julius Caesar" at the Broadway Theatre and the New Sentimental Comedy at the Empire.

The most important theatrical incident last night was the capable, well-ordered, handsomely staged representation of "Romeo and Juliet" given at Palmer's Theatre by Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber. This was followed with interest by an audience which fairly filled the house, and included many members of those semi-literary, semi-fashionable sets which do not frequently patronize the drama, but testify to their abiding love for it by attending semi-private lamentations over its "decline and fall off," provided as aesthetic relaxation by the Nineteenth Century Club and other social clubs and classes.

It is genuine pleasure to sit among such folks in a playhouse. They are so easily placed under the spell of illusion by the simplest feats of histrionism. They are so prodigal of polite applause. Their delight, when the play is half-way good and the acting passable, is unbounded.

Last evening they helped to give Mr. and Mrs. Taber such treatment as Hamlet cautioned Polonius to give the players. The applause would have been beyond the deserts of Salvini and Duse. The return of Julia Marlowe was made a festal occasion.

The actress, who had not appeared here as Juliet for nine or ten years—when she was a somewhat rudely trained novice—has not changed much in her physical attributes. Her figure is still girlish. Shakespeare's text is followed more closely in her acting version of the play than in any other we now remember, but when the Nurse declared that Capulet's daughter had not yet turned fourteen years the audience received no shock. A rather tall, well-built Juliet then stood by her mother's side, as simple and ingenuous in appearance as an Italian girl of fourteen naturally would be. That grateful low-toned voice fell as pleasantly as ever upon the ear. It is not, to speak frankly, a voice of much power, or one that can be well adapted to strong emotional expression. It seems not to have gained in depth or variety with the lapse of years.

Judging from her Juliet—which never seemed to be a rôle well within her scope, Julia Marlowe's art has not been largely developed by experience. Her motions are freer, her poses more varied than of old. In many little ways her resource has broadened. She fills the scene more easily, and the rawness, at least of youth, has disappeared in her acting.

She is a comely and sincere, if not a beautiful or strongly impassioned Juliet. She is never affected or overdressed, and there is as little as possible of artifice in her manner. Her bearing in the early scenes is simple and touching. The balcony scene she acts with a sweet earnestness that is touching, and therefore effective; but her delivery of the exquisite poetry, though always intelligent, is rarely eloquent.

The second scene of Act III. she omits, like the other American Juliet over the way, but she puts genuine feeling into the parting with Romeo without extravagance; is purposeful and convincing in "O, bid me leap"—if not thrilling—and is beautifully pathetic in her farewell to her mother and the Nurse. Her rendering of the potion scene, however, is elaborately artificial, and her acting here is sadly deficient in power.

Still, Julia Marlowe's Juliet is an impersonation any intelligent playgoer would feel better for seeing. It is a creditable effort of a very competent actress, and it is now presented in a remarkably tasteful and handsome setting. The pictures are all ingeniously planned and well executed. The management of the "business" in the ensembles—such as the death of Tybalt—is admirable. Every new device employed is quite in keeping with the spirit of the play.

Robert Taber's Romeo is surprisingly virile and forcible. He carries himself with the buoyancy of youth in all the earlier scenes. His love may not be an all-devouring passion, but it is understandable. In the balcony scene only is he a trifle too formal. This, in all respects, of costume, "business," and speech, is the least satisfactory part of his portrayal. The scenes with the Friar are finely conceived, and the "banishment" speech has not been delivered with truer feeling on our stage in many years. In the famous street scene he acts with splendid energy.

The performance is far from perfect, of course. The Mercutio of Mr. Coleman has too much of the accent and manner of a rollicking Picard, the Friar of Mr. Meredith is too much inclined to sing-song in his rhymed speeches, the Nurse of Mrs. Sol Smith is a bit too extravagant in the early scenes. Yet these three are by no means bad impersonations, and are decidedly better than any other performances of the same rôles we have lately seen. As for the others, they are all inoffensive, and Mr. Owen is, of course, a droll Peter. So that this production of Shakespeare's youthful tragedy may be cordially commended.

Escalus	George Marion
Paris	Edwin Howard
Montague	Arthur B. Price
Capulet	Dodson L. Mitchell
Romeo	Robert Taber
Mercutio	Thomas L. Coleman
Benvolio	Henry Doughty
Tybalt	Frederic Murphy
Friar Laurence	Henry Meredith
Balthazar	James T. Barton
Peter	William F. Owen
Sampson	Edward L. Stuart
Abram	James T. Barton
Gregory	John H. Mitchell
An Apothecary	Edmund Lawrence
Lady Capulet	Eugenia Woodward
Juliet	Julia Marlowe-Taber
Nurse to Juliet	Mrs. Sol. Smith

BOHEMIA AT THE EMPIRE.

New Play from the French Produced by Mr. Frohman's Company.

The comfortable assurance that whatever the Empire Theatre Company undertakes will be well presented crowded that house last night at the first production of "Bohemia," from the pen of Clyde Fitch. He based his story on Henri Murger's famous book, "La Vie de Bohème." In departing from the spirit of that work, the play lost the kind of interest which the book inspired. Opinions may differ in regard to the dramatic sacrifice thus incurred. There is hardly room for variety of opinion on the proposition that Mr. Fitch's effort will hardly improve, if it will at all enlighten, the vague notions commonly held regarding that type of life.

Whatever may be expected of Bohemia, it is neither flatness nor vacuity. They can be found without going to France for them. Its followers are at least clever by reputation, and their vicissitudes gather interest from the sprightliness with which they are treated. The substitution of the bald or trite for what should be subtle puts actors too near the ordinary level for stage interest. Probably the lukewarm reception of the play may be explained in this way: There were recalls, but they seemed given out of compliment. The climaxes warranted nothing else. In composing the dialogue that filled the scenes, Mr. Fitch must have been hurried. It was deficient both in polish and snap.

The play will doubtless please for other reasons than its inherent merit. It is prettily staged. The actors make the most of it. There is a prologue which is picturesque and charming, and a glee is woven into it, repeating through the other scenes which [illegible] and clings to the [illegible] of the feast of the earlier season, one need not be very particular about the quality of the soufflé.

Rudolph	Henry Miller
Durandin	E. Y. Backus
Marcel	William Faversham
Schaumard	J. E. Dodson
Colline	Joseph Humphreys
Baptiste	W. H. Crompton
M. le Comte de Beauchose	J. L. Finney
A Collector and Sheriff's Deputy	W. J. Whitman
servant	Charles Day
Mimi	Viola Allen
Mme de Rouve	Elsie de Wolfe
Musette	Ida Conquest
Phemie	Jane Harwar
Mme. Benoit	May Robson
Mme. Padetout	Ellen Gail
Maid	Katherine Mulkins

G. C. MILN AS MARC ANTONY.

Creditable Performance of "Julius Caesar" at the Broadway Theatre.

A creditable performance of "Julius Caesar" was given last night at the Broadway Theatre, and served to introduce George C. Miln, formerly a Chicago preacher, as Marc Antony. Mr. Miln possesses a handsome personality, a strong, manly face, good carriage, and full, sonorous voice. His early speeches were delivered with intelligence and quiet force that later developed into far too much vehemence. His sorrow over the death of Caesar—the speech after the murder to the conspirators—was given with intelligent rendering of the text, and parts of the oration to the populace were effective, but when departure was made from the colloquial and the actor became impassioned, there was little power in the delivery, and the force was only physical, rarely mental, in the speech. His gestures were graceful and effective, and his presence agreeable; and his conception of the rôle, departing in nowise from the conventional, was more or less satisfactory and never disturbing.

John Malone gave a capable portrayal of Brutus, and Henry Jewett was a well-fed Cassius. As Portia, Miss Shaw delivered her share of the text intelligently, and was an attractive figure in her yellow draperies.

The scenery was satisfactory and the stage management generally commendable. The big ensemble scenes were well managed.

"The Shaughraun" Revived.

The late Mr. Boucicault's three famous Irish dramas still retain a large measure of vitality, and the revival of them at the American Theatre by a very fair dramatic company, headed by Aubrey Boucicault and Sadie Martinot, promises good diversion. "The Shaughraun" is this week's play, with Mr. Boucicault in his father's rôle of Conn O'Kelly and Miss Martinot as Moya, the part originally taken at Wallack's by Ione Burke. Most of the other characters are well played, and the performance is brisk and interesting. "The Shaughraun," however, is a more familiar piece nowadays than either "The Colleen Bawn" or "Arrah na Pogue," both of which will be put forward during the engagement of Miss Martinot and Mr. Boucicault at Mr. French's west side theatre.

The house was crowded last night, and the performance was received with much applause. The scenery was new and appropriate. The supporting cast included Louis Massen as Captain Molyneux, William Herbert as Harvey Duff, Amelia Bingham as Claire Pfolliott, and Kate Ryan as Widow O'Kelly.

John Hare in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—John Hare made his first appearance in Washington to-night at the National Theatre. He appeared in Sydney Grundy's "A Pair of Spectacles." His admirable representation of Benjamin Goldfinch was received with delight by an audience largely representative of the capital, and which was generous in its applause. He was well supported by Charles Groves, as Uncle Gregory.

Mr. Hare conferred a favor upon his audience by introducing in "Comedy and Tragedy," W. S. Gilbert's one-act drama, a new actress, Miss Julia Neilson, a beautiful woman, a skillful artist, graceful and versatile, with a charming voice and manner. Her principal support was Frederick Terry, who won a friendly welcome back to Washington after an absence of some years.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—That ever popular musical farce, "1492," was presented at the Grand Opera House last night, with Mark Smith as the Daisy Queen of Spain. A full house gathered to see the piece, the popularity of which seems to be perpetual, and the efforts of Mr. Smith and the other artists were rewarded by much applause. The cast is quite as strong as it was when the piece was first done in this city, among the artists being Carrie Behr, Will H. Sloan, Charles Seagrave, Maude Courtenay, William Barry, Jr., and James Cherry.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Little Christopher," with the new cast provided for it by E. E. Rice, opened a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night. The audience, which assembled was a large one, and the bright puns of the burlesque were applauded frequently. Therese Vaughn plays the title rôle admirably and William Collier is a grotesque detective. The burlesque will not be seen again in this city after this week.

ELOPED ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Charles Noyes and Nellie Barnes, Aided by Her Brother's Prevarication, Were Married Before Her Uncle Could Object.

ELMSFORD, N. Y., March 9.—Charles Noyes and Miss Nellie Barnes, who, it is said, will some day receive an inheritance of $50,000, eloped and were quietly married a few days ago, much to the discomfiture of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mollie Barnes, and her uncle, George Martine.

The romance, which culminated in matrimony, began last Summer, when Noyes, in search of fresh air, obtained board for a few weeks at Martine's farmhouse. He enjoyed farm life and Nellie's society so much that when he ceased to board at the house he engaged himself to assist Martine about the farm, and so obtained the desired opportunity to pay court to Miss Nellie.

His affection was reciprocated, and before long was discovered by the watchful mamma and the ambitious uncle, who objected to Miss Nellie marrying a penniless stranger. Noyes was denied the house, and then the lovers decided to be quietly married—to elope and live in bliss.

They met clandestinely, took a rushing trolley car to Elmsford, and asked the Rev. Mr. Goebele to make them one. He objected to doing so without the mother's consent. Miss Barnes's brother came to their assistance, told the reverend gentleman that their mother "was willin'" and had sent her blessing, and the knot was tied, just as Uncle Martine drove furiously up to prevent the marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Noyes have hired the Fountain Villa house, on the Kensico Road, and have started housekeeping. Later they may journey over to the Barnes homestead to receive the customary blessing and be forgiven.

NAVAL MODELS NOT LOANED TO JAPAN.

The Miniature Indiana and New-York Borrowed by the Cramps.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The models of the battleship Indiana and the cruiser New-York, which were reported to have been turned over temporarily to the Japanese Government, to assist in determining the character of vessels which Japan intends to build, have really been loaned to the Cramps, the Philadelphia shipbuilders.

Charles Cramp arranged the matter, and gave bonds for the safe return of the models. It is understood that they will be used by the Cramps to illustrate the character of warships constructed by the firm, in order to secure contracts for some of the new Japanese vessels. The Indiana and the New-York were built by the Cramps.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 9.—A new barn belonging to Peter Van Iderstein of Teaneck was burned last night. Six horses, 300 chickens, 10 hogs, farming implements, hay, harness, and wagons were also burned. The loss is $6,000. It was the work of incendiaries.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 9.—The buildings on the farm of Charles Andrews, at Fellowship, were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $7,000. There was insurance for half the loss.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Warehouse No. 3, belonging to the Union Warehouse Company, was burned last night. The loss is $175,000 on contents and $30,000 on the building; covered by insurance.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9.—Frank Miller's barn in Suffield was burned this morning with its contents, comprising horses, cows, hay, and tobacco. The loss is estimated at $5,000; partly insured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Ten brick dwelling houses on Aurelia Street, east end, all of which were occupied, were burned this morning. The loss is $15,000; partly insured.

BRENHAM, Texas, March 9.—The house of ex-Congressman D. C. Giddings was burned this morning. The loss is $35,000, and the insurance $13,000.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., March 9.—Part of the public square, composed principally of business houses, was burned last night. The loss is $25,000.

A NEW MUSIC HALL.

The Trocadero on West Twenty-Third Street Opened Last Night with an Excellent Variety Programme.

J. H. Dalton, who has been successful in Chicago as the proprietor of music halls, opened the old Koster & Bial's, in Twenty-third Street, last night. The famous old house, wherein the fame and much of the money of the music hall pioneers was made is now called the Trocadero. In only a few other respects has it become different from the place that was abandoned by its original tenants two years ago last August. It has been retouched in many places, beautified in others, but the most striking innovation is in the putting of tables on nearly all the floor space. There are only five rows of regulation, stiff-backed seats. They are in the front, and there are twenty of them to a row.

Tables and chairs and waiters, when put in connection with music and dancing, burlesque, and a crowd, have a wonderful effect on humanity, and the large audience that greeted Mr. Dalton's first New-York essay was brimful of good nature and approval of the work of his performers.

While there has been no special effort to provide attractions that would surprise, all on the programme are of a meritorious kind.

There is, first of all, a good orchestra. There are Deltorelli and Clessando, skilled funmakers, in musical and grotesque electric effects. Then comes Mignonette, heralded as the latest successful novelty dancer, and well worthy of many words of praise. The Evanses—Josie and Edward—give a laughter-moving skit called "Little Sweethearts."

Mlle. Dumond sings songs that have made hits in Paris. The three Dunbar sisters are versatile singers, dancers, and "character artists." They sing a new-woman song and wear bloomers. They dance daringly, in lurid lace costumes, and end their performance with several of the songs made famous by Chevalier, the coster singer.

Paquerette, seen little lately on New-York stages, scored the triumph of the evening. That fact is all the more worthy of mention because, after she had convulsed the audience with her queer acrobatic accompaniments to funny French songs, sung in funny French costumes, she responded to an encore, a graceful woman, in an elaborate gown, and induced half of those who heard her to join her in a catchy chorus.

The diminutive donkey, so familiar to New-Yorkers, developed one of the traits of his family. He declined to make his exit unassisted, but after a while the laughing crowd saw his hind feet slip over the stage and out of sight.

The Sisters Leigh are as clever as ever in their mirror and Trilby dances. The programme was ended with a burletta entitled, "La Seraglio," produced under the direction of A. Engel, manager of the house. The work is full of bright things, which are presented in a way to make them most effective. James Kiernan was noticeably good as M. Barbason, and May Shannon and Lillian Maebl won a great deal of applause.

PRIMROSE & WEST'S FESTIVAL.

A Big Minstrel Show in the Madison Square Garden Last Night.

Primrose and West's Minstrels celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary at Madison Square Garden last night. A number of prominent theatrical managers and stage celebrities were in the boxes. The pit and the three large balconies were comfortably filled. The stage was in the north end of the arena.

In memory of old times, a colored minstrel troupe gave a representation of the broad, muscular minstrelsy of the ante-bellum days. The Dorian Quartet, James Russell, Henry Wise, Master Eddie, Henry Williams, Mat Johnson, E. Robinson, Charles White, and W. Henry took the principal parts.

A representation of modern minstrelsy was given by the regular company. W. H. West was interlocutor. Ballads and songs were sung by John H. Davis, A. W. Hulme, "Jimmy" Wall, Alexander Cameron, George Wilson, and William H. Windom. "Johnny" Whalen introduced some baton evolutions, and George H. Primrose provoked much appreciation by his character sketches of an English dude and a member of the Lime Kiln Club.

By a curious use of calcium lights and different colors, a march by twenty-five men in gorgeous costumes called "The Vanishing Grenadiers" was made the feature of the second part of the programme. The four Scrodes, playful acrobats, did feats of skill in a humorous manner. "The Elephantissimo Duo," a musical novelty, was given by Howe, Wall, and McLeod.

George H. Primrose and W. H. West carried some of the old inhabitants back twenty-five years when they danced the old-time clog dance, just as they did March 9, 1871, when they began their career.

A song and dance sketch, "The Serenade," by Joseph Garland, was given by O. B. Thompson, who impersonated the bride; Henry Williams, who took the part of groom; Henry Wise, Walter Dixon, and E. Robinson. A banjo trio ended the minstrel performance.

Messrs. Primrose and West held a reception and received many congratulations. The evening closed with a real cake walk, which was decided by judges chosen from among the spectators.

TURNS AT OTHER MUSIC HALLS.

—KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—Loie Fuller, the wonderful dancer, began the third week of her engagement at Koster and Bial's Music Hall last night. The same crowded audience which has characterized the house for the last two weeks was in attendance, and the dances of Loie were vigorously applauded. The success of this short engagement of four weeks is now assured beyond doubt, and seats for the remaining performances are selling rapidly. Cora Caselli, an eccentric dancer from the Casino, Paris, made her first appearance in America at this house last night, and Harriet Vernon, who was here last season, reappeared. Both were heartily welcomed by the audience.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—J. W. Kelly is still the bright particular star at Keith's Union Square Theatre. He is one of the very best vaudeville artists of the present day, and Mr. Keith has shown good judgment in retaining him. Maud Huth and Billy Clifford have returned, and the Trio de Korke, the German equilibrists, are retained. The three Merrillees Sisters, singers and dancers, were among the newcomers yesterday, and their performance was greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause by the large audiences which assembled to see the show. Many other popular artists contributed to the long bill presented, which is one of the best of the season.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—Since Tony Pastor transformed his theatre into a continuous-performance house it has been crowded to the doors at almost every performance, and the beginning of this week has been no exception to this rule. The entertainment which he furnishes is one of the best of its kind, and his artists are always good. The long list which began engagements yesterday includes Joe L. Sullivan, in "O'Grady's Hotel"; Gyori Juliski, a Hungarian character singer; Mr. and Mrs. Add Ryman, Kitty Mitchell, and Tony Pastor himself, besides a large number of other well-known variety stars.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—"Marguerite" is still receiving the applause of large audiences at the Olympia Music Hall, and so great has been its success that Oscar Hammerstein has decided to give Wednesday as well as Saturday matinées after this week. Flora Robbins, a singing and dancing comedienne from the Empire Theatre in London, made her first American appearance at this house last night, and was greeted heartily by her hearers. The vaudeville bill is quite as attractive as it was before the production of "Marguerite," which fills the greater part of the entertainment.

—EDEN MUSÉE.—Constant reconstruction is going on in the waxworks exhibition of the Eden Musée, so that there is always practically something new for the visitor to look upon. This week the "Children's Masquerade" group is to all intents a new group, having been so reconstructed as to be almost a new collection. It was the subject of a good deal of attention yesterday, and called forth much praise from those in attendance. The concerts in the afternoon and evening were made up of classical and popular music, so that all classes were satisfied.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Sandow, the strong man, is still the main feature of the bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. His feats of strength are wonderful, and as interesting as they are marvelous. The Olfans, a party of eccentrics from the European music halls made their American début yesterday, and were applauded heartily by the large audiences which gathered to see them. Bonnie Thornton and the twin Abbott sisters have returned to the bill, and the list of other artists is long and full of merit.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week the Hindoo Fakirs remain, giving their wonderful feats afternoon and evening. It is a long time since Manager Huber has had an attraction of such force at his museum. Signor Allini's boxing monkeys returned yesterday, and were applauded vigorously by the audiences. The Curiosity Hall is filled with attractive exhibits, and in the theatre a good vaudeville troupe gives an excellent entertainment.

MR. CLARKSON IS WORRIED

The McKinley Boom Growing Too Fast to Suit Him.

HE ATTEMPTS TO BELITTLE IT

Professes to Believe that Allison Is Gaining Strength as a Presidential Candidate Day by Day.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Gen. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa is in the city on his way to Des Moines to attend the Iowa Republican State Convention Wednesday. He professes to be confident that Allison's chance of securing the Presidential nomination increases every day.

"No one has won the fight yet," said Gen. Clarkson, "nor has any one gained a leading plurality in the 136 delegates so far elected out of the 918 who will be in the convention.

"The Associated Press, which seems to have gone unanimously for McKinley, has sought to make it appear that it is already settled for the Ohio candidate, and many newspapers enlisting under the aggressive plume of Major McKinley have moved to make it unanimous; but it is delegates, not The Associated Press or a minority of newspapers, that will make the nomination.

"A strong majority of the delegates so far chosen are in the South. Of these Southern delegates, McKinley has not so far received a majority, except Arkansas, a State which cannot possibly give the Republican ticket a single Electoral vote, and which probably will not even nominate an Electoral ticket.

"In Louisiana, where The Associated Press gives McKinley practically all of the sixteen delegates so far elected, McKinley actually has fewer votes than Reed or Allison. The same is true in Georgia. In Mississippi he will not have more than half the delegates in the convention at St. Louis. In Florida two delegations have been elected, one declaring to be for McKinley, but not instructed, and the other instructed for Gov. Morton.

"In Texas, of the eighteen delegates so far elected, he has but six, Reed and Allison having the rest in about equal numbers. In the North, the Ohio delegates are, of course, for McKinley; in Pennsylvania, Quay; in New York, for Morton, and in Illinois, ten for Cullom and two for McKinley.

"The McKinley managers have been disappointed grievously in Louisiana, Georgia, and Texas, and are by no means happy over the results in Illinois. One good thing can be said, and that is, the contest so far has been in perfect good nature, and there is no reason why it should not go on so to the end."

A THIRD PARTY CONFERENCE.

Dissatisfied Agitators of All Sorts to Have a Hearing at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Preparations were completed to-day for the third party conference, to be held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The name of the new party has not yet been determined, but its platform will embody two broad principles—the equal coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the abolition of the liquor traffic, perhaps through the Swiss system of initiative and referendum.

The promoters of the new party movement sent out 258 invitations to all part of the United States, selecting delegates from all dissatisfied factions—Prohibitionists, Populists, free silverites, woman suffragists, Greenbackers, &c. Sixty-four replies have been received. Thirty-four of these favor immediate political action in the shape of a new party. Twenty-nine are non-committal, and nearly all favor equal coinage on the basis of 16 to 1, and the abolition of the drink traffic.

Secretary Swoger is unable to give an estimate of the strength of the party, nor can he predict the number of delegates who will attend. The delegates are pledged to Pittsburg as the place for holding their National Convention, and May 20, 21, and 22 the dates for the convention, which will place in nomination candidates for President

Booth's

new and wonderful remedy HYOMEI and Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit are in the line of recent scientific research, and have achieved marvelous success. Every first-class druggist now carries it in stock—make the slow ones get it for you. It is the Australian "Dry Air" treatment, and definitely cures Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and similar diseases. It is a home treatment, may be carried in the

Pocket

to business, church, theatre, in the cars, or wherever a draught or dampness is likely to strike you. Cost, complete, $1.00.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8, 1895.

My Dear Sir:
Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society." Sincerely yours,
Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D. D.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomei, is inhaled through the

Inhaler

at the mouth, and is slowly inhaled through the nose. It stops spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any first-class druggist will get it for you if not in his stock.

Mr. Booth will be glad to see any persons afflicted from 9 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., week days only, and will gladly answer inquiries, or he will send the Pocket Inhaler Outfit, complete by mail, for $1.00.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St. (2d door e. of B'way) New-York

A BARGE FOR HOMELESS MEN

WHERE THEY CAN FIND BEDS AT NIGHT.

Floating Quarters Almost Completed for Them—The Blackwell's Island Buildings Overcrowded.

Charities Commissioner Faure has almost completed the furnishing of a large barge at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street for the accommodation of homeless men at night. The barge will be ready for use next week.

Plumbers, electricians, and carpenters were bustling about the barge yesterday, putting on the finishing touches to what is to be a model floating dormitory. Along the dock stood many weary looking wanderers who contemplated the scene of activity with unrestrained joy.

"Glittering angels!" broke out one of the on-lookers as he saw canvas cots and bedclothing carried on to the barge. "They ain't agoin' ter give us real beds!"

Commissioner Faure's plan goes even beyond real beds. The houseboat is well ventilated, and is lighted throughout with electricity. It is also provided with spray baths, and is equipped with cooking arrangements.

The houseboat owes its existence to the desire of the police to get rid of the class of persistent station-house lodgers, and to the overcrowded condition of the almshouse buildings on Blackwell's Island. With accommodations in the almshouse buildings for only 1,000 persons, there are more than 2,500 to be housed. The result is that every available inch of room has been taken up and tents have been erected. Tents in Winter with the wind blowing at the rate of from ten to sixty miles an hour across the island, would seem to offer little comfort, but so miserable are the other quarters on the island, that tenting on the frozen turf is preferred by the homeless to living in the buildings on Blackwell's Island.

The wards of the various leaky and windswept buildings in which the poor are lodged on Blackwell's Island have no spaces between the beds. The men and women who use the beds at night are obliged to get into them by climbing over the footguards. Down the aisle, on the floor, between the rows of beds, have been spread mattresses, on each pair of which sleep three persons. There are now more than 500 persons sleeping on the floors of the buildings controlled by the Department of Charities of this city. The beds are not mattresses, either, but consist of a little "shake-down" of straw in a bag of ticking. Two pillows suffice for three persons.

The lower wards of the buildings are storm-proof, but the upper floors are not, for the storms of years have ripped off tiles which did service forty years ago, and whenever there is any heavy rain it pours into the wards.

"It is an outrageous condition of affairs," said Commissioner Faure yesterday, and we seem to be able to get no relief from the City or State. We thought over a number of ways for providing more room for homeless men, especially those who spend the nights sleeping along the wharfs, and we hit upon the barge plan as the best.

"When things get into shipshape order we will compile a set of rules for the houseboat. At the present time all I can say is that every applicant will be admitted, if at intoxicated, until the barge is filled. We have boarded the boat up between decks, and have room for about 200 beds. If this boat proves a success, we will probably fix up others."

Mr. Faure said that when the plan is perfected breakfasts will be provided for the lodgers, and they will in return for this extend to work part of the day about Bellevue Hospital.

WHERE A LETTER MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Gerry's Wagons May Not Take Children Through the Parks.

President Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children sent a communication to the Park Board yesterday, asking permission to drive the society's wagons through the parks for the purpose of giving rides to children in the care of the society.

The society's wagons have the initials S. P. C. T. C., and those of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have the letters S. P. C. T. A.

When Commissioner McMillan saw a photograph accompanying Mr. Gerry's communication he said he did not believe in letting such a conveyance go through the parks, even if it did contain children. The petition was referred for future consideration.

Benjamin Franklin, President of the Pelham Bay Park Electric Light, Power, and Storage Company, asked for permission to erect poles and string wires along the highways adjoining the public parks in the newly annexed district. His request was referred to Commissioner McMillan for investigation.

Chief of Police Conlin notified the board of the withdrawal of the municipal police from the parks north of the Harlem River, and it was voted to make arrangements to have these places patrolled by the park police.

The French bill, constituting the Mayor, Aldermen, the President of the National Sculpture Society, and the President of the Fine Arts Federation as a commission to pass on all statues offered for public places, was approved by the Board.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President has approved the act granting condemned cannon and cannon balls to a Grand Army post at Hope Valley, R. I.; the Woman's Relief Corps of Taylorsville, Ill., and to the town of Newton, N. J., and the joint resolution to authorize Lieut. S. S. Jordan, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. F. C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to accept medals from the British Government for their humane services to the British ship Strathblane.

Sing Sing Republican Nominations.

SING SING, N. Y., March 9.—The Republicans this evening made their nominations for village officers as follows: For President—Edward B. Sherwood; Trustees—Clinton S. Arnold, James H. Coleman, J. Edward Holla; Collector—Alonzo S. McNeal; Treasurer—Leonard P. Kipp; Water Commissioner—Isaac B. Nixon.

The following Village Committee was elected: Charles E. Cotton, Thomas J. Owens, W. W. Ryder, M. F. Rowe, and W. W. Webb.

DATES FOR YACHT RACES

Schedule Adopted by the Racing Union of Long Island Sound.

UNIFORM RULES FOR ALL CLUBS

Starting Signals Simplified, and One Classification Used by the United Clubs.

A special meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound was held last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting was called to receive reports from the council to adopt racing rules and arrange a schedule for yacht races on the Sound this Summer.

Oliver E. Cromwell, the President of the union, occupied the chair, and the delegates present were: Norwalk Yacht Club, P. G. Sanford; Corinthian Fleet, J. D. Sparkman and R. Floyd Clark; Harlem Yacht Club, F. W. Creegan and T. C. Allan; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Oliver E. Cromwell, Walter C. Kerr, and C. A. Sherman; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, George E. Gartland and F. Bowne Jones; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. H. Chellborg; Horseshoe Harbor, Frank E. Towle; Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, Ward Dickson; Huntington Yacht Club, H. H. Gordon; Huguenot Yacht Club, T. Fleming Day and E. Burton Hart, Jr.; Riverside Yacht Club, C. T. Pierce, W. A. Huffington, and C. E. Deifenthaler; Douglaston Yacht Club, Frederick E. Barnes; New-Rochelle Yacht Club, C. P. Tower; Stamford Yacht Club, H. C. Smith; New-York Athletic Club, Mayhew W. Bronson.

The council had several reports to make to the delegates, the first of which was in relation to the rules recommended for the adoption of all clubs in the union. These rules were drawn up by a committee appointed by the council, and were printed exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday, Jan. 5. The report of the council said:

In submitting the following set of racing rules for the consideration of the union, the Council expresses the hope that if the rules are approved that the clubs will, if it is practicable, adopt the new rules in full, or will so amend their existing rules that they will be made to conform in the main to the union rules.

The rules as submitted contain but little original matter, the phraseology of the rules in use by the more prominent clubs being used as far as possible. No radical changes are recommended, it being considered inadvisable to now introduce any innovations. The advantages in the sport in the application of uniform rules is obvious, and it is to be hoped that the present year will be found an opportune time to effect the adoption of uniform sailing regulations.

For years the definition of an amateur or Corinthian has worried yachtsmen. This is the definition adopted by the union:

Corinthianism in yachting is that attribute which represents participation for sport, as distinct from gain, and which also involves the acquirement of nautical experience through the love of sport rather than through necessity or the hope of gain. It is consistent with the motive higher than mercenary found in the ranks of officers of the navy and naval architects, notwithstanding the remuneration they receive; while it is not consistent with the trade of the shipwright and the fisherman, even though one following such a trade has never been a paid sailor. In this respect the following general definition is given:

No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood or who is by occupation a shipwright, sailmaker, or rigger, or who has accepted remuneration for services rendered in handling or serving on a yacht, or who is a professional in any other sport, shall be considered a Corinthian yachtsman.

A cabin yacht, another subject that has bothered yachtsmen, was also defined as follows:

A vessel to be considered a cabin yacht must have substantial cabin accommodations forming a part of the permanent structure of the yacht.

In pursance of the resolution adopted at the last general meeting of the union, that the council formulate rules for the allotment of permanent racing numbers to yachts enrolled in clubs represented in the union, the council submits the following plan, which was adopted by the union:

That on or before May 1 each club furnish to the council a list of yachts enrolled in the club to which racing numbers are to be assigned, giving information as to the name of yacht, name and address of owner, racing length, rig of yacht, and whether the yacht is cabin or open. The council will then advise each owner as to the number allotted the yacht, and the letter designating the yacht's class, and also where such number and letter can be obtained.

The council proposes to allot numbers and letters upon the following plan, each class being designated by letter, as follows:

Schooners.—First class, A; 95-foot class, B; 85-foot class, C; 75-foot class, D; 65-foot class, E.

Single-Masted Vessels and Yawls.—First class, F; 80-foot class, H; 70-foot class, I; 60-foot class, K; 51-foot class, L; 43-foot class, M; 36-foot class, N; 30-foot class, P; 25-foot class, R; 20-foot class, S; 15-foot class, T.

Numbers will be allotted consecutively from 1 up in each class. A certain proportion of numbers in the 30-foot, 25-foot, and 15-foot classes will be reserved for the special 34-foot class, the 30-footers, the 21-footers, and the special 15-foot class.

The council desires to call the attention of Regatta Committees to the necessity of providing temporary numbers to yachts entered for regattas from clubs not represented in the union. Such numbers should run from 100 up.

The council proposes to proportion the size of the numbers from 42 to 24 inches in height, depending upon the relative measurements of the yachts.

To assist yacht owners and managers of races, the council suggested to Regatta Committees that in issuing notices of races the circular gave the following information:

First, date of race; second, time of start; third, under what rules race is to be sailed; fourth, whether race is for all classes or a limited number in classes; fifth, instructions as to the start; sixth, time and place of closing entries; seventh, directions as to courses to be sailed; eighth, whether race is open to all clubs or certain clubs.

If a chart of the courses is to be provided, it should be reproduced on the circular or be mailed to an owner on receipt of entry. Entry blanks should call for the name of yacht, rig, racing length, racing number, whether yacht is cabin or open, club yacht is enrolled in, and name and address.

The council was instructed to prepare a uniform entry blank for all clubs in the union.

If these suggestions are followed, it is believed that there will be greater conformity in the management of races, that the labors of Regatta Committees will be lessened, and with the adoption of the permanent number plan it will be unnecessary for a yacht to report at the clubhouse previous to the start of a race, and the printing of entry lists can be dispensed with.

Then came the schedule for races on the Sound this year. The report of the committee that arranged this schedule follows:

In submitting the following schedule of racing events on Long Island Sound for the coming season for the approval of the clubs of the union, the committee desires to say that it has endeavored to allot to the different clubs the dates they have applied for. It has been found impracticable, however, in the arrangement of the events to avoid having but one race on each Saturday, but, as will be noted, not more than two races have been scheduled for any one Saturday during the season, and in most cases it will be seen that one race in a club's annual regatta and the other a special race.

The council recommends that the clubs whose fixtures fall on the same date in this way arrange that the club holding an annual regatta avoid offering prizes in the classes for which the special race of the other club is given, and it is further suggested that special races be given for a very limited number of classes, either regular or special.

The racing circuit for the season is recommended to be held from June 27 to July 4, inclusive, comprising seven days' racing, and it is suggested that the Regatta Committee of the clubs giving races in the circuit confer with each other and make such joint arrangements as will conduce to the successes of the different races.

The council has considered it inadvisable to recognize races given by clubs for their own boats only.

The schedule adopted is as follows:

Saturday, May 16—Huguenot, special.
Saturday, May 23—New-Rochelle, special.
Saturday, May 30—Harlem, annual.
Saturday, May 30—Seawanhaka, special, half-raters.
Saturday, June 6—Knickerbocker, annual.
Saturday, June 13—Douglaston, annual.
Tuesday, June 16—Atlantic, annual, New-York Bay.
Saturday, June 20—Larchmont, Spring.
Saturday, June 20—Waterside, open.
Monday, June 22—Seawanhaka, trial races, half-raters.
Tuesday, June 23—Seawanhaka, trial races, half-raters.
Wednesday, June 24—Seawanhaka, trial races, half-raters.
Saturday, June 27—Seawanhaka, annual.

RACING CIRCUIT.

Saturday, June 27—New-Rochelle, open.
Monday, June 29—Stamford, special.
Tuesday, June 30—Indian Harbor, special.
Wednesday, July 1—Corinthian Fleet, annual.
Tuesday, July 2—Horseshoe Harbor, special.
Friday, July 3—American, annual.
Saturday, July 4—Larchmont, annual, and thirty-fours and thirties, first race.
Saturday, July 11—Riverside, annual.
Monday, July 13—Seawanhaka, international match, half-raters.
Tuesday, July 14—Seawanhaka, international match, half-raters.
Wednesday, July 15—Seawanhaka, international match, half-raters.
Thursday, July 16—Seawanhaka, international match, half-raters.
Friday, July 17—Seawanhaka, international match, half-raters.

LARCHMONT WEEK.

Saturday, July 18—Open, and thirty-fours and thirties, second race.
Monday, July 20—Special, thirty-fours, thirties, third race; twenty-ones and half-raters.
Tuesday, July 21—Eastward and Westward Cup, Wednesday, July 22—Special, cabin cats, Mangus Cup; thirty-fours, thirties, fourth race; twenty-ones and half-raters.
Thursday, July 23—Special, schooners.
Friday, July 24—Special, thirty-fours and thirties, fifth race.
Saturday, July 25—Open, and thirty-fours and thirties, sixth race.
Saturday, July 25—Sea Cliff, annual.
Saturday, Aug. 1—Indian Harbor, annual.
Saturday, Aug. 1—Corinthian Fleet, special.
Saturday, Aug. 8—New-Rochelle, special.
Saturday, Aug. 8—Hempstead Harbor, annual.
Wednesday, Aug. 12—Norwalk, annual.
Saturday, Aug. 15—American, special.
Saturday, Aug. 22—Horseshoe Harbor, annual.
Saturday, Aug. 27—Riverside, special.
Thursday, Aug. 27—Sea Cliff, special.
Saturday, Aug. 29—Huguenot, annual; thirties, half-raters, and cabin cats.
Saturday, Aug. 29—Seawanhaka, special, schooners and thirties.
Saturday, Sept. 5—Huntington, annual.
Saturday, Sept. 5—Larchmont, special, thirty-fours and thirties, seventh race.
Monday, Sept. 7—Larchmont, Fall, and thirty-fours and thirties, eighth race.
Saturday, Sept. 12—Larchmont, special, schooners.
Saturday, Sept. 12—Indian Harbor, special.
Saturday, Sept. 19—American, Fall.
Saturday, Sept. 19—Stamford, special.
Saturday, Sept. 26—Sea Cliff, special.
Saturday, Sept. 26—Riverside, Fall.

The council was requested to try and arrange that the annual regattas of the New-Rochelle and Seawanhaka Clubs arranged for June 27 should be sailed on separate dates if possible.

Yacht Racing Stopped at Thyeres.

THYERES, March 9.—The weather thus far during the international yachting regatta has been such as to render the sport very unpleasant. At Marseilles the mistrals rendered the racing difficult and even dangerous, and the same conditions have prevailed since the yachts came here. To-day the racing programme was stopped altogether by the bad weather, and one of the French yachts, the Mignon, owned by M. François Bessede of Marseilles, foundered. One of her crew was drowned.

Huntington Raters to Race.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club has decided to give a series of races this Summer between the Huntington raters over a thirteen-mile course. The prize will be a silver cup.

NEW-YORKS IN GOOD SHAPE.

They Play Fair Ball in Their Preliminary Practice.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 9.—President Freedman says the New-York baseball players seem to be in better shape now, after two days' practice, than they were last year two weeks after their arrival. He is well pleased with the material on hand, and believes that out of thirty-three men signed he can produce a pennant-winning team. He is particularly well pleased with the youngsters. Of the thirty-three men, all except seven are now here. Davis and Meekin will be in to-morrow and five new ones in a day or two.

The boys are not suffering with as much soreness as was expected. "We are a little sore," said Capt. Gleason, "but none of it will be left in a day or two." The members of the club get up at 7 o'clock, they walk around until breakfast at 8, take the field at 10, bathe and rub down immediately thereafter, eat dinner at 1, take the field again at 2:30, and play until 5. After another rub down the time is at their own disposal. The team is two miles away from any saloon, hence all conditions are favorable to a team that will be in apple-pie order when the season opens. The boys are pleased with their quarters. The Hotel Roseland is immediately on the banks of the St. John's River, where there is good bathing, boating, and fishing, all of which sports are indulged in in odd hours. The weather has been ideal since the arrival of the club.

The grounds are within a quarter of a mile of the hotel. Historic grounds they are, for it was there that Mitchell fell before the heavy right of Corbett.

Capt. Gleason, "Dad" Clarke and Farrell are setting the pace to get in shape. They are enthusiastic workers, and if the others follow, they will all be in the pink of condition when the ball opens.

The score of the game to-day was as follows:

FIRST NINE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 3b	5	5	2	0	0		
V'n H'l'n, cf	1	2	1	0	1		
Stafford, lf	1	1	4	0	1		
Hernan, rf	1	0	2	0	0		
C'n'hton, ss	1	1	0	3	0		
Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	2	1	1		
Clark, 1b	1	3	10	0	0		
Zearfoss, c	2	1	3	1	1		
Clarke, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Kagey, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	13	15	24	10	3		

SECOND NINE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller ss	0	0	3	1			
H. Davis, lb	1	2	12	0	1		
Cavell, lf	1	1	3	1	0		
Mulligan, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Battam, 2b	0	1	3	0	0		
Buxton, 3b	0	1	2	1	0		
Farrell, rf	0	0	1	1	0		
Wilson, lb	2	2	1	2	0		
Jerman, p	1	1	0	3	0		
Flynn, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Stanhope, c	1	0	1	2	2		
Total	7	11	24	13	4		

Second nine	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	—	7
First nine	5	1	1	2	0	3	0	1	—	13

Two-base hits—Gleason, (3,) Clarke, H. Davis, German. Three-base hits—Zearfoss, Connoughton. Stolen bases—Fuller, Davis, (2,) Stanhope, Gleason, (3,) Van Haltren, (3,) Pfeffer. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Kagey, 1; by German, 1; by Flynn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By German, 1. First base on balls—Off Clarke, 1; off Kagey, 2; off German, 1; off Flynn, 1. Wild pitch—Kagey. Umpire—Mr. Seymour.

CANADIAN PLAYERS AT HOCKEY.

The Two Crack Teams to Meet Tonight at the Ice Palace.

Hockey as it is played in Canada will be exemplified at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, this evening, when the Montreal and Shamrock Clubs will play a match in that very vigorous fashion for which they are famous.

In Canada hockey is the national Winter sport, and the matches of the Canadian Hockey Association are witnessed by crowds that test the capacity of the rinks where these games are played. In Canada the game has reached such a standard of excellence that a first-class hockey player must be able to skate at lightning speed, and must handle the puck with his hockey stick as if they were glued together. He must also possess great strength and endurance, and keep his head at all times, as an error of judgment is liable to result in the loss of a match. The attacking division or forward line of a hockey team can be compared to the infield of a baseball team. They rely more to have team work down fine, and combination work is necessary to insure successful results. There is no feature in any game that arouses more enthusiasm than the lightning rushes of the forward line of a hockey team. The men skate at top speed toward their opponents' goal, passing the puck to each other at the same time. When a rush of this kind is successful and results in a goal being scored, the applause is deafening and the spectators act as baseball crowds do when a man at bat makes a three-base hit or a base run with the bases full.

The Montreal and Shamrock teams, which will have the honor of playing the first hockey match ever played in the United States between two teams of the Canadian Hockey Association, are splendidly fitted in every respect to give a first-class exhibition of hockey. The Montreal Club has been champion of the world for seven years, and includes among its players H. Collins, W. Murphy, George James, W. Barlow, A. Mussen, C. McKarrow, and A McKarrow. The Shamrocks are headed by their Captain, Bob Wall, who is also the Captain of the Canadian champion water polo team, and will be supported by J. Drysdale, A. Clapperton, Tom Dwyer, F. Stephen, David Brown, and Dessie Brown.

To Look After Boston's Horse Show.

James T. Hyde, who has been indentified with the New-York Horse Show since its beginning, goes to Boston this week to take charge of the affairs of the show soon to be given in that city. He will remain until the show is over. Quite a number of New-York exhibitors will exhibit their horses at the Boston show, and with it in charge of Mr. Hyde, Manager Furst will be in charge

Æolian Recital,

THIS AFTERNOON at 3 P. M.
No cards of admission necessary.
Æolian recitals every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during Lent at 3 P. M.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME:
1. Overture—"Lalla Rookh".....David (Æolian Grand.)
2. Valse Caprice.....Rubinstein (Two Pianos.)
3. Hansel and Gretel—Pantomime Music..Humperdinck (Æolian Pipe Organ.)
4. Slavische Danze No. 1.....Dvorak (Æolian Grand and Piano.)
5. Traumerei.....Schumann (Vocalion.)
6. Concerto No. 3—"Rondo".....Beethoven (Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.)
7. Romance Etude.....Ketterer (Two Pianos.)
8. Tropical Garden March.....Unger (Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.)

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

CYCLE SHOW IN BROOKLYN

Successful Opening of the Cycle Club's Exhibition.

MAYOR WURSTER'S POPULAR ADDRESS

Macadamized Road to the Queens County Good Roads and a Return Cycle Path Promised.

It was a successful opening of their bicycle show that the Brooklyn Bicycle Club had in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, at Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place, last evening. An unusually handsome lot of ladies were present, with escorts in evening dress, and all joined in applauding Mayor Wurster when he promised to cyclists that Glenmore Avenue should be macadamized from the Eastern Parkway out to connect with the good roads of Queens County, and that a return cycle path from Coney Island should be built by the city before October next.

The old armory took on an entirely new appearance under the hands of the managers of the show, who have decorated it very handsomely with the National colors and with festoons of multi-colored electric lights hung from rafter to rafter. On either side of three aisles that have been laid out are commodious booths, in which the dealers in wheels and bicycle sundries display their wares. The booths are all handsomely decorated, some of them even richly and elaborately, and in the larger ones easy chairs and lounges are placed, where ladies may sit and rest when wearied by a tramp through the hall, or for the purpose of inspecting the wheels that gentlemanly salesmen in evening dress offer for their inspection. Illuminated signs, masses of flowers, handsomely arranged bunting, and hangings of richer texture all tend to make the booths attractive.

But pleasing as was the show of wheels, it was as nothing last evening to the array of handsome and tastefully dressed women who crowded the promenade and made one wonder why Brooklyn is not called the "City of Beautiful Women" instead of the City of Churches. So, socially, the show was as much of a success as it was from the unpoetical view of the practical wheelman.

While many of the larger makers of wheels were not represented, there were new makes and perfect wheels of established makers that served to attract attention and delight the critical rider of the wheel. The following firms were represented on the floor:

Alexander Schwalbach Cycle Company, Brooklyn agents for the Olympic wheel; the Olympic Company, Abraham & Straus, who showed the Webster wheel, cycling costumes for ladies, and the horseless wagon that won the prize at the Paris show; the Lyndhurst wheel, the Dayton wheel, the Sterling wheel, the Pierce cycle, the Crescent wheel, Eclipse bicycle, People's Cycle Company, Syracuse bicycles, Hardy Cycle Company, H. A. Lozier & Co., H. H. Kiffe, Long Island Rubber Company, Ideal Rubber Company, Thomas W. Johnson & Co., Crystal Optical Company, Dreyfus & Waterman, Schoverling, Daly & Gales, Spenser Brake Company, Darrach bicycle boat, Betts Patent Headlight Company, Multo gear, Hartford Rubber Company, E. I. Horsman, Humber & Co., Spaulding, Pepper & Co., F. H. Brunner, H. C. Dean, Puncture Proof Tire Company, Prospect Cycle Company, Vim Tire Company, Duncan Brothers, and stands occupied by The Brooklyn Eagle, the Good Roads Association, the League of American Wheelmen, and the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, from a perch in the gallery, called the crowd to order for the purpose of formally opening the show. In introducing Mayor Wurster, he said:

This occasion affords me opportunity to publicly say that I am prepared in my official position of Commissioner of Parks to do everything within the limits of my powers as such to care for and advance the interests of the wheelmen of Brooklyn. I am anxious to do this, not that I may cater to the comforts of a certain class of citizens, nor because I am actuated by personal devotion to wheeling, but because I believe the safety bicycle is the most beneficial instrumentality of this wonderful age.

The rider, the driver, and the pedestrian have over $50,000,000 worth of parks and parkways within the present city limits, while for the exclusive benefit of wheelmen only a portion of the cost of a ten-thousand-dollar cycle path has so far been contributed out of the public funds.

The present administration is in complete and thorough sympathy with the 50,000 bicycle riders of Brooklyn, and the Mayor has assured me, as he will assure you to-night, that he desires every possible effort to be made by his Commissioners to further your interests.

Commissioner Woodruff was loudly applauded by the wheelmen, and at the conclusion of his remarks introduced the Mayor, who said, among other things:

Brooklyn has had horse shows, dog shows, and other shows, but this, I believe, is the first time we have had a bicycle show within the City of Brooklyn, and it affords me great pleasure to be here with you to-night, and show you by my presence that I am in full accord and sympathy with the object of the Bicycle Club of Brooklyn in getting up this magnificent entertainment. The bicycle I look upon, to a large extent, as the pioneer of good roads. The bicycle has done more for good roads, and will do more for good roads in the future than any other form of vehicle. [Applause.]

Then, referring to the particular interests of Brooklyn wheelmen, he said:

I pledged myself in my letter of acceptance that, as many of the citizens of Brooklyn now ride a wheel, their interest would be as well taken care of also, and as far as is in my power, I purpose to keep my pledge to the people. As I said in my annual message, "An immediate paved pavement in a thoroughfare leading from the Eastern Parkway to the eastward limits of the city, is an immediate need." I am sorry my attitude in this matter has been misunderstood and misrepresented by some persons. When the matter of the proposed improvement of Glenmore Avenue, by putting a macadamized pavement upon it, was first brought to my attention, after I assumed office, I endeavored to have a bill passed at Albany, but found that the improvements already under way had used up so much of the city's bonds that it was an impossibility to do the work during the coming season. I found, however, that the Park Commissioner had funds that could be sidetracked for the purpose, and I want to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that before the first day of October next there will be not only a macadamized road to the good roads of Queens County, but that there will also be a return cycle path from Coney Island.

I desire to make my record clear in the matter. I have steadily had the determination to redeem to the fullest extent any and all pledges I have made in the matter of providing the facilities needed by the riders of our city, who form so important a portion of our population.

After again congratulating the Brooklyn Cycle Club on the success of the show, he formally declared it open.

The Mayor was followed by Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York division, in a humorous address, after which the band played, and the ladies wandered about and began the collection of souvenirs, which were principally catalogues. A novelty in the souvenir line was that of the Schwalbach Company, which gave to visitors orders for a practice ride, or a first lesson, free of charge, at the academy on Flatbush Avenue. These were in constant demand, as were the neat bows of crimson ribbon given to the ladies by Abraham & Straus.

The show will remain open throughout the week, this evening being devoted to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island as their especial evening, and to-morrow night to the League of American Wheelmen.

The officers of the Cycle Club in charge of the show are Andrew Peters, Chairman of the Executive Committee; C. J. Post, Jr., Captain; Graham F. Blandy, Secretary, and W. E. O. Bebee, Treasurer. The Reception Committee was composed of Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, William Jarvie, E. J. Scrymser, W. S. Lewis, T. W. Lowell, Frank Reynolds, F. W. Tuttle, A. M. Aten, F. W. Blossom, J. H. Oliphant, Alfred C. Barnes, C. D. Smithers, J. W. Sutton, Timothy L. Woodruff, John Wilson, James M. Fuller, W. R. Davies, J. F. Harper, W. F. Fuller, George K. Jarvie, N. T. Houston, United States Navy; W. B. Judson, I. B. Potter, Edwin Packard, E. L. Rossiter, Elliott Burris, C. J. Turner, Jr., F. R. Morse, and H. R. Brown, manager.

The Good Roads Association occupies Booth No. 40, on the main aisle and in one of the best locations in the building. President Angelt and Alexander Schwalbach and D. B. Van Vleck, have decorated the booth in the association's colors—white and blue. They will have some one in attendance there every night, and will make a desperate effort to secure several hundred new members. They have a deal of literature setting forth the objects of the association to distribute. The League of American Wheelmen is in Booth No. 18, on the left-hand side of the building. It is decorated in white and gold, the League's colors. Chief Consul Potter will be on hand every night to look after the interests of the

It won't cost you anything unless it cures you.

A Natural Spring and Purely Medicinal Water.

Have you rheumatism?
This water will cure you—Have you Kidney, Bladder or Stomach troubles?
This water will cure you—Medical advice free. Nature's own remedy, safe pure, harmless. No chance for dangerous drugs. Write for circulars, sent free.

BROM-LITHIA WATER CO.,
159 W. 23d Street, New York.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's, 205 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

Cycling Clubs of Long Island will hold forth during the week. W. T. Cowenhoven, Alexander Schwalbach, and Waldo Fuller will assist Mr. Furst in telling the visitors to the show what a good thing the association is.

A TIMES MEDAL FOR LANDMAN.

The Bushwick Bowler Gets the Average Prize in the L. I. Tourney.

Landman of the Bushwick Wheelmen is the bowler entitled to THE NEW-YORK TIMES average medal in the recently completed tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. It required rather close figuring to get at the result, owing to the nip-and-tuck race between the four leading men.

The averages are considered low, but this is no doubt due, to some extent, to the poor condition of the alleys at which some of the games were played.

Chairman Boe is to be congratulated on the happy termination of this the first tourney of the association. The records of the four leading men are as follows:

Name.	Club.	Average.
Landman	Bushwick W.	161 24-27
McElroy	Little Wheelmen	160 19-27
Meht	South Brooklyn W.	160 11-24
Lewis	Brooklyn B. C.	160 5-24

Sawyer's Great Bowling Record.

The standing to date of the contestants for THE NEW-YORK TIMES highest-average medal, in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, is as follows:

Name and Club.	Average.	Games. Played.
Sawyer, Golden Rod	180 8-14	14
Starr, Golden Rod	171 1-17	17
Olizaga, Atalanta	171 10-12	12
Shiman, Golden Rod	171 9-16	16
Riordan, Catholic	170 4-16	16
Millar, Atalanta	169 3-16	16
Taylor, Tourist	165 1-18	18
J. Beam, Riverside	163 15-20	20
H. Beam, Riverside	163 11-20	20
Wadleigh, Jersey City	163 9-16	16
Berdan, Tourist	161 7-18	18
Starrett, Jersey City	160 8-18	18

Bicycle Team's Bad Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Ill luck overtook the Yellow Fellow racing team in its attempt to change quarters. For the last three months this team of twenty men has been at the Santa Monica track. It was found that the six-seated pacing machine could not be used on that track, and that a change was necessary. The train on which was loaded the pace-making machines was wrecked near San Diego, and the baggage car was burned. Ten tandems, two triplets, one quad, and about a score of single machines were destroyed. The loss is about $8,500. The sextuplet was not burned, having been removed to San Francisco for the cycle show. New wheels throughout have been ordered, and the men are training on borrowed wheels. As little preparation are being made to attack all the records, short and long distance, on the famous mile track on Coronado Island.

The Federationists' Meeting.

The extraordinary meeting of the Cyclists' Federation last Saturday night was not adjourned to next Saturday, as many supposed, but to April 4, which is the date for the next regular meeting. President M. L. Bridgman stated this point yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Willis Morton, who declares himself to be a "conservative member" of the federation, desires a postal card vote as to whether the organization will approve the action of Tinsdale and Bridgman in opposing the Baggage bill at Albany.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—There will be two tickets in the field at the Liberty Wheelmen's election early in April, and a stubborn battle of ballots is anticipated. Some of the probable nominees may be: D. M. Adee for President, H. J. Valentine for Treasurer, F. Adee Hulst for Corresponding Secretary, Clemens Weiss for Captain, Howard Palmer for First Lieutenant, (all for re-election,) and William Lauts for Vice President, and D. Graham for Secretary.

—The new Park Cycle Club of Newark has elected the following officers: President—D. J. Mahoney; Vice President—Frank Gilbertson; Corresponding Secretary—John Strong; Financial Secretary—Aloysius Kramer; Treasurer—Frank J. Wiley; Sergeant at Arms—Frank Cavalin; Captain—Philip O'Connell; Lieutenant—James Carmichael; Board of Directors—Christian Hughes, James Wiley, Walter Poole, and James Clark.

—New officers for the Park Wheelmen of Brooklyn, which is the cycling branch of the Prospect Park Young Men's Christian Association, have been chosen, as follows: President—W. C. Burton; Vice President—J. W. Manson; Secretary—L. V. B. Bennett; Treasurer—H. A. Brown; Captain—H. C. Dukeshire; First Lieutenant—H. S. Salmon; Second Lieutenant—W. H. McKeag; Color Bearer—Norris Fussell.

—Miss Effie Whitlock, the Captain of the Tourist Cycle Club of Brooklyn, a young ladies' wheeling club, has scheduled three runs for the present month, as follows: March 15, to Ocean Side; March 22, to Bay Side; March 29, to Englewood.

—The Greenwich Wheelmen of this city was incorporated yesterday with the Secretary of State. The Directors are Albert J. Ford, Martin F. Barry, T. H. Russell, W. F. McNally, and W. J. Olvany.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETIC TEAM.

Capt. Fearing Has the Candidates Hard at Work.

If a large number of good, sturdy candidates and a faith

SUFFOLK FARMERS ECONOMIZING.

Object to the Sheriff's Profits on Prisoners, and Oppose Increasing the County Judge's Salary.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., March 9.—A delegation of farmers appeared before the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County here this afternoon and asked that it modify the fee of the Sheriff for caring for prisoners confined in the county jail. The farmers, who were a delegation from the Riverhead Town Agricultural Society, said that with the prevailing low prices of food products the present board bill for prisoners was certainly excessive. The farmers said that it should be reduced to $2 per week for each prisoner, and that that would still leave a good profit for the Sheriff.

The Supervisors will take the matter into consideration.

Among the petitions on file with the Supervisors from farmers' clubs are two against raising the salary of the County Judge and one against maintaining the bounty on wild animals.

MRS. CARRIE CROFTON'S HARDSHIPS.

Seriously Ill with Four Little Children to Care For.

Mrs. Carrie Crofton, a respectable widow, is lying dangerously ill in the tenement house at 398 East Fifty-first Street, and her four little children are in great distress.

Throughout the poor woman's illness, which has lasted nearly three weeks, the family has been supported by the neighbors in the tenement, who have contributed from their small means to help the sufferers.

Mrs. Crofton's husband was a blacksmith. He died eight months ago, leaving his widow with three children, nine, six, and three years old, respectively, to support. The woman was then in a delicate condition, and three months after the father's death, the baby was born. The unfortunate woman struggled hard to support her children, going out as a washerwoman, until three weeks ago, when she caught cold. Pleurisy developed, and she is now threatened with pneumonia.

The widow and her four children occupy two small rooms in the tenement house, and their condition is pitiable.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, NEW-JERSEY, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair and warmer, light southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair weather, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northwest portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, cooler in northern portions, light northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, KANSAS, and MISSOURI, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler in northwestern portion, winds becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, light southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, probably fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southwesterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with showers in northern portion, warmer, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy and threatening weather, with light snow or rain, warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN, cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain or snow in eastern portion, warmer in eastern and colder in extreme northwestern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, light northerly winds. ILLINOIS, cloudy and threatening weather, with showers in northeast portion, colder in western portion, winds becoming northerly. IOWA and NEBRASKA, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder in southern portion, light northerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

The low pressure noted twenty-four hours ago in the Rocky Mountain districts has developed into a storm area of slight energy now central in Southern Illinois. The area of high pressure has moved on to the South Atlantic coast. The weather is clear in the Atlantic and Gulf districts. Clouds have formed in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. No precipitation is reported, except a few scattered showers in the lake regions.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the Mississippi Valley and slightly in the East and South. It is colder in the Rocky Mountain districts and the Northwest. Cloudy and threatening weather, with light showers, is indicated for the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. The weather will continue fair in other districts.

Higher temperature will prevail in the Atlantic coast districts and the Eastern Gulf States, and lower temperature in the Lower Missouri Valley. It will be warmer in the lake regions and remain cool in the Northwest.

In Memory of Dr. Sanford Hunt.

The weekly meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday took the form of a memorial service in honor of Dr. Sanford Hunt, senior publishing agent of the Methodist Book Concern.

Addresses were made by Bishop Newman and Dr. Enton Buckley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress; American Protestant girl, who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy; year and a half city references. 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or assist with waiting or fine washing; city or country; city references. Call, Monday, 300 East 44th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best references. 147 East 50th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist other work; private family; best reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 036 3d Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable colored woman as chambermaid or waitress, or do general housework in small family. Miss Petres, 15 York St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent English girl as chambermaid; best city references. S. G., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references. 201 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid or laundress; good city reference. 222 East 75th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl in private family; first-class reference. E. M. G., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork alone; good references. Murphy, 613 Columbus Av.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By an educated lady as useful companion or to take care of invalid lady; hospital training; good masseuse and traveler. N., 935 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook for small private family; thoroughly understands her business; leaves on account of family going to Europe; best city references. Call at 101 East 60th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business; soups of all kinds, meats, pastry, and desserts; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference. Katie, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent family cook, and plain washing; makes all kinds of soups, desserts; sober and obliging; last employer can be seen. O. K., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, taking entire charge of all dinner parties and luncheons; personal reference. K. M., care Mrs. Cross, 81 West 56th St.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young Irish girls; one as cook and good laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; do entire work of small private family; personal reference. 436 East 50th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; by Scotch Protestant woman; will assist with washing; good city references. M., 318 West 49th St., one flight, up.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a man and wife; Norwegians; wife good cook and housewriter; husband handy with tools; references. Christ Anderson, 175 Conover St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; has good references from last place. 215 West 36th St., top floor.

COOK.—By an active American woman as cook; will take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city references from last employer. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 635 2d Av., care Luedman.

COOK—BUTLER.—By an experienced cook and butler; English; town or country; references. H. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; where kitchenmaid is kept. M. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; best city references. Call, two days, 250 West 33d St., first flight.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in private family; reference; no objections to boarding house. 420 West 56th St., second floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook; assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 400 East 29th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; first-class; good city references; wages, $30. A. B., 114 East 53d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; help with washing; best city reference. 67 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; quiet place; moderate wages; personal references. 50 West 28th St.; ring Hunt's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city references. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has best city references. D. S., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 614 2d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; references, 159 East 105th St.; ring Richmond's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; good references; city or country. C. C., 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young English cook; kitchenmaid required; wages, $40; good reference. 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; city or country; good city references. Saunders, 305 East 72d St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in a fine family. 241 East 78th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish cook; city reference. Hallberg, 327 West 44th St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; personal reference. 67 East 61st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would be pleased to recommend a very reliable young woman to do any kind of day's work. 127 East 23d St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would be pleased to recommend a very reliable young woman for any kind of day's work. 127 East 23d St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; first-class laundress by day; cleaning, cooking; any work; reference. Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; fancy waists, full skirts; superior fitter; finest work; capes, tea jackets, misses' and children's dresses; garments altered into latest styles; terms moderate; best references. C. C., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like a few more customers by the day; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; makes ladies' and children's a tailor-made and evening dresses; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; latest Paris models; street and evening gowns made reasonable at home; fitting done at ladies' residences on at $3 per day out. Linda Donelson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman to assist dressmaker in private families, or rectify dresses at home; terms moderate. R. A., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more customers, at home, or by the day; tailor system; reasonable prices. Rupprid, 192 East 70th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly experienced dressmaker to work for private family; $1.50 per day; reference. H. L., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes another customer; $2 per day; perfect fit; Taylor system. Dressmaker, 220 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, by the day; Taylor system; perfect fit. Mme. Louise, 162 East 23d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young girl; French; speaks Spanish; governess to growing children, or as lady's maid; could travel; good seamstress, hairdresser; reference. 436 East 56th St., one flight, back, left.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, 5 East 12th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By qualified German-American kindergartner; primary and piano teacher; references, L., Box 4, 156 East 125th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By the widow of a physician as housekeeper or companion; understands charge of servants and is a good seamstress; highest references given. Address C. E. G., agency 1,056 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as housekeeper or any position of trust; nine years' reference. 189 East 64th St. C. Brogan.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; competent. Call, Monday, 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By smart, willing girl, not long in country, as kitchenmaid or to do other work; reference. 308 West 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German woman; competent in all her duties; understands packing, care of wardrobe, hairdressing, sewing; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as lady's maid; good packer, hairdresser, and traveler; best city reference. M. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable French person; understands her duties; best of reference; city references. 380 Amsterdam Av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—To an elderly lady; fifteen years' reference from former employer. 32 Park Av.

MAID.—By a young girl (Parisian) as maid to grown-up children; seamstress and hat trimmer; good references; no cards. G. A., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German girl, speaks English and French, and also a good seamstress as maid for a lady, or for growing children. Miss Grathwohl, 427 East 117th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid to elderly lady; assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 160 West 17th St., Ryan's bell.

MAID, &c.—By middle-aged lady as maid, seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. C. N. Remsen, 333 East 30th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children. 685 6th Av., toy store.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman; competent laundress; assist with chamberwork, or laundry work alone; in private family; city or country, good city reference. 288 3d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; in a private family preferred; eight years' reference from last place; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By strong young girl as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best reference. 221 East 74th St., ring Somers's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; two years' city references from last employer. 224 East 81st St., first flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French girl as laundress; will assist with other work; city reference. T. V., 370 7th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; five years' city reference. 222 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Protestant; French, German, and English; to children over 2½ years of age, in American family; best city reference. L. G., 148 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; trained in hospital; personal reference; disengaged April. W. W., 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for growing-up children; city or country; good references. Jeanne, 121 West 30th St., room 17.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant; long experience; best reference. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE, &c.—By German-American girl to take care of children and help with chamberwork. Call, Monday, at 358 East 124th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; can take full charge; first-class city references. 480 7th Av.

NURSE.—By German girl as nurse in refined family; city reference. Fuchs, 442 West 58th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, as seamstress and lady's maid in private family. French Seamstress, 1,242 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining-room and silver, and can fill a butler's place; city reference. C. C., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 224 Lexington Av.; ring Cooney's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; would help chamberwork; small private family; best city reference. 764 8th Av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; excellent city references. Hallberg, 327 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly competent; can take a butler's place; wages from $20; best city references. H. F., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 426 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M. J., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in first-class family; best city reference. 820 3d Av., Engles's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress; best city references; city or country; wages, $20. J., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best personal references. 204 East 45th St., first floor; Farley's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a competent woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, cleaning. 451 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—Gentlemen's and family washing; 75 cents per dozen; artistic work. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE AND BATHS GIVEN BY SWEDISH masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 819 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., second flat.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; references from former employer; salary, $12. Exceptional, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; not afraid of hard work, long hours. Beginner, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; man as butler; height 6 feet; good valet; wife as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city references. G. L., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER — CHAMBERMAID. — By experienced young French couple; wife for upstairs work; just disengaged; first-class references from last employers. Louis, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent in his duties; strictly sober; industrious; neat; good appearance; excellent city references. A. B., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as single-handed butler; present family going abroad is the reason for leaving; first-class reference. H. S., 33 West 57th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss Protestant; single; age 32; very willing and obliging; good city references. Henry, 17 East 54th St., (present employer's.)

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple as butler and cook; thoroughly experienced; good references; English. Sparkes, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; personal reference from last employer. H. G., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Thomas, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or USEFUL MAN or ATTEND Invalid Gentleman.—By Frenchman; age 27; first class references. Louis, 162 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Englishman; tall, age 28; good valet; best city references. G. L., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; competent servants; good city and English references. J. O., 235 East 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; reliable; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; not afraid of work; city or country; willing, obliging, writes and has personal references. Coachman, 165 East 56th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By sober and industrious young man; age, 30; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and plain gardening; two years' reference from last employer. J., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate, obliging, and polite; several years' city references from prominent families; city or country. Murray, 108 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; several years' unquestionable references from accessible families; thoroughly competent in all branches; obliging, temperate skillful, stylish driver. Respectful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understands care fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate, James, 150 East 81st St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to recommend thoroughly competent coachman who has been in family for years; present man; personal references. A. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young single man; neat appearance; temperate; experienced; care fine horses, carriages, lawns, &c.; best references last employer. Coachman, 149 East 50th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands horses, carriages; good driver; competent in all branches of gardening; best references. Cherry, 312 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to recommend thoroughly competent Protestant man, who has lived in family for years; personal references. W., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN—English; single; thoroughly experienced; city or country; strictly temperate; first-class references. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—City or country; strictly temperate, honest, willing, and obliging; has five years' best reference; last employer can be seen. M. F., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to find situation for her coachman, who has lived with her for last six years. 152 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to secure a situation for his coachman; married; eight years' personal references present employer. 101 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced coachman; first-class city driver; sober and honest. Can be addressed, care of late employer, L. E. Lefferts. 101 East 17th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business; experienced city driver; medium height; sober and reliable; ten years' first-class reference. J. M., 164 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; understands care of horses carriages; nineteen years' reference from last place. J. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; married; first-class city reference; city or country. J. W., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; nine years in present place; road and carriage horses; no lame or sick horses. Box 2, 586 Park Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Understands the business; best reference; last employer can be seen. Johanson, 157 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no incumbrance; best of reference from present employer. J. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. Orr, 20 West 111th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by single young man; refers to present employer at 605 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrances; thoroughly competent; understanding business thoroughly; will be found valuable servant in employer's interests; five years with last employer, who can be seen. B., 189 West 88th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; stylish, skillful driver; several years' unsurpassed references; prominent city families; sober, cleanly, honest. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish driver; skillful horseman; several years' unsurpassed recommendations; prominent city family; temperate, honest, faithful; moderate expectations. Economical, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a married couple; thoroughly understand their business; reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; last employer can be seen. D., 13 East 27th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; married; in family; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, flowers, and kitchen garden; orchids; fully competent to take charge of a large place; eleven years' reference from present employer. W. C. D., 9 Garden St., Stamford, Conn.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly practical; long experience in treatment of graperies, greenhouses, rosehouses, and growing of all plants, fruits, and vegetables outdoors or under glass, laying out, planting, and improving grounds; best city references. H. D., Box 203 Times.

GARDENER.—German; married; no children; age, 32; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's private place; experienced in all branches; also cows and poultry; best of references as to private character and abilities. Gardener, Box 13, Palisades, N. Y.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; age, 29; 15 years' experience in all branches; well versed in everything connected with a gentleman's garden. Thos Pegler, care of Mrs. S. F. Curran, 52 Macdougal St.

GARDENER.—By competent, practical Englishman; thoroughly understands everything upon country place; thirty-five years old; married, two little girls; moderate wages; best references. Reliable, 340 East 54th St.

GARDENER.—By a reliable, trustworthy man, capable of taking charge of gentleman's place, care of horses, cows, &c.; city personal references; present employer can be seen; strictly temperate. Gardener, 270 West 23d St.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; thoroughly experienced in all branches; greenhouses, flowers, vegetables; capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's place. M. K., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; thoroughly competent in all branches of the trade; glass, vegetables, fruit, mushrooms; expert landscaper; on private place; first-class reference. Gardener, care of Dr. R. Grob, 219 East 84th St.

GARDENER.—By first-class German gardener; thoroughly competent in all branches; care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver, good milker, if required; sober and obliging; best reference. J. Michaels, Westfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—English; married; understands growing orchids, ferns, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, graperies, flower and vegetable gardens. Dumper, 119 Tallmadge St., Poughkeepsie.

GARDENER.—Single; competent to take full charge of gentleman's place; man-of-all-work; strictly temperate; written city personal references. Carter Piper, 270 West 23d St.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; experienced in all branches; fifteen years' best reference; inquire at Mrs. S. Whitney's, 264 5th Av., New-York. M. H., 22 Speedwell Av., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—At all its branches; single; German; with best references; in a private place. C. H., care of Mr. A. Frankel, 325 East 78th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener, with small family; best city reference; on a small place. G. S., Box 3, 150 East 125th St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; understands all branches, and can come well recommended. P. D., Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By gardener; married; no family; expert under glass and outdoor; references. O. L., 147 East 50th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall, and good appearance; also good valet; best personal and written city reference. E. J., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Colored; willing and obliging; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give first-class city references. Topping, 190 East 70th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Irishman; lately landed; understands care horses and cows; willing and obliging. J., care of Jones, 861 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands hunting, shooting, and military things; good traveler; well recommended. A. B., 1,026 3d Av.

VALET.—By active, reliable young man; tall, steady, neat appearance; moderate wages; well recommended. John, 14 West 53d St., present employer.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By a German. Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO AN OLD GENTLEMAN.—By a young man, with highest recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness. 21 Washington Place.

BOOKKEEPING, COLLECTING, &c.—By young man, 21; six years' experience in office work; bookkeeping, collecting, &c.; good penman; willing and obliging; reference. J. W., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

PAINTER'S WORK; CEILING DECORATED with flowers, gilded lines, from $3 up; rooms papered, from $2 up; rooms painted, from $1.25 up. S. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

STABLEMAN.—By a single man on gentleman's country place as stableman; will help in garden; best reference. E. L., care of Jones, 861 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 18, DESIRES POSITION AS stenographer and typewriter; five years' law experience; some knowledge of German and Spanish; excellent references. P., Box 202 Times.

THE TRADES.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 36TH ST.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references, Edler, 777 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A Protestant maid; must be competent seamstress and dressmaker; willing to wait on a boy of ten; city references required. Call, from 10 to 12, at 49 East 20th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ENGLISH BUTLER WANTED.—In family where two under men are kept; must have first-class references as to sobriety, honesty, and ability; none others need apply. Mail address, age, and references to Box 1,820, New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A young man of very neat appearance, who has done some waiting, to do the work of dining room and first floor alone; wages from $20 to $25. Call Tuesday, from 9 to 12, at 9 West 10th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Diversified Duties.

From The Boston Budget.

There was an old colored man who was general factotum at a certain Summer hotel. Whoever rose early in the morning was certain to find him among the flowers, and his cheerful "Good mawnin', Sah," was by no means the least pleasant thing about a very pleasant establishment. However, people are very seldom hired for the simple task of saying "good morning," and the old man's duties as gardener did not appear to be particularly onerous. Moved by curiosity as to what else he might have to do, one of the guests paused in his morning walk to question him.

"Well, uncle," said he, after some general skirmishing, "and what do you do besides taking care of the flowers?"

"Waal," responded the old man thoughtfully, "'sides takin' keer of the flowers I cleans out the furnaces an' blacks the gemman's boots and makes the ice cream, Sah."

Saw the Tickets Were Used.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Prim—You didn't bring your little girls to the Sunday school entertainment.

Mrs. Fussy—No, I didn't dare to. There's so much measles and scarlet fever around, you know. But the tickets were not wasted."

"No?"

"No, I gave them to the little boys next door."

Agreed with the Landlady.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Mrs. Feder (reading paper at breakfast table)—More Indian outrages! My, my! How they do fill me with indignation.

Mr. Boarder (with vivid remembrances of corn muffins)—So they do me, Madam. If I were you I wouldn't attempt to make any more of them.

Why?

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I notice," said Morcomb, "they call it the X ray, but Y they do it I can't Z."

"Perhaps," suggested Hulsizer, "you haven't got the Q."

Photographed Thought.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Wallace—Well! They say it is now possible to photograph thought itself.

Mrs. Wallace—The idea!

"Exactly."

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS

DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley.

ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:30 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Accommodations for 350 Guests.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

After enlarging to more than double its former capacity, opens—Saturday, March 14—and will hereafter remain open throughout the year.

Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,

Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and singly.

J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.

CHAS. EVANS.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Now open. Atlantic City, N. J. Location and appointments unexcelled. Virginia Av., near beach. Heated throughout by steam. All modern conveniences. $2 to $3 per day. Special weekly and to families. Hotel coach meets all trains. Illustrated booklet mailed. CHARLES E. COPE.

KENILWORTH INN,

Ocean end Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heated throughout; sun parlor, passenger elevator to street level; full ocean view; $2 to $3 per day; special weekly rates; capacity, 200; booklet mailed. G. F. COPE.

HOTEL BERKELEY,

Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience. JAS. & GEO. BEW.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,

Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach. Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.

M. M. & V. MARSH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.

Appointments and service first-class.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year.

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON.

Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Jacotot School,

11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Dahsim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls

OPINION THAT PUZZLES

Commissioner Willis Unable to Determine Its Meaning.

MAY HAVE TO REINSTATE CLERKS

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn Defines the Powers That Exist Under the Civil Service Law.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, recently dismissed eighty-five employes in the City Works Department and created eleven new offices, to which he appointed faithful Willis Republicans. The Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Reform Association objected to these appointments, as they claimed it was against the spirit of the civil service law, and Corporation Counsel Burr was called upon for an opinion.

The opinion, which would make over three columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was made public yesterday. It states the history of the law, and divides the matter into three questions, as follows:

First—What is the effect upon previously existing statutes of the Constitutional provision known as Article V., Section 9, which became operative on the 1st day of January, 1895, so far as appointments to and promotions in the civil service in this city are concerned?

Second—If the provisions of these statutes are still in force, and if any positions are to be exempted from competitive examination in addition to those specified in the statute, does the power of, determining to which class positions should be assigned remain with the Mayor of the City?

Third—Is his determination in this respect final and conclusive?

In answer to the first question, he says: "The effect of the Constitutional provisions upon the previously existing statutes so far as they related to appointments in cities, was to continue them in force sustained by the organic law of the State. If this view is correct, the answer to the second question becomes easy."

He then answers the second question in the affirmative, saying that the Mayor has the power to determine to what class positions shall be assigned. He answers the third question by saying that the Mayor's determination is not final.

In conclusion, Mr. Burr answers questions raised by Mr. Willis, as follows:

As I am informed, on the 29th day of February, 1896, with a view of better administering the department of which you are the head, you abolished certain positions then existing and created eleven new positions, the appointees to which positions were to discharge a portion of the duties formerly devolved upon those whose positions had been abolished, and supplemented the labors of other appointees in your department performing similar duties to the new appointees the Mayor, in assigning these positions at your request to Schedule A, undoubtedly acted within the letter of the authority conferred upon him, and followed a precedent which, to some extent, has been heretofore established in this city.

If the character of the new work to be performed by the new appointees is similar to that already performed by other employes of the department who occupy positions that have been filled after competitive examination, if so much of the work as devolves upon the new appointees by reason of the abolition of the former positions is of the same character as that which has been successfully performed by persons occupying those positions after a competitive examination, I should be of the opinion that this determination could not be sustained, because no reason exists for the distinction.

If, on the other hand, the positions or any of them are of a character which calls for the performance of new duties, not clerical, even though there might be an honest difference of opinion as to whether better public servants could be obtained and more efficient service secured by exempting from competitive examination than otherwise, the judgment of the Mayor, based upon the facts of the case, would not be disturbed.

I am not sufficiently in possession of the facts with regard to the duties to be performed these new appointees to advise you specifically as to each position, but within the lines above suggested, with your superior knowledge of the facts, you can doubtless readily reach accurate conclusion as to whether or not to withdraw your request to have these positions assigned to Schedule A.

Commissioner Willis, in speaking about the opinion, said that, while he had not had time to read the opinion very carefully, he believed that it was favorable to the position that he had taken.

"It puts upon me," said Mr. Willis, "the burden of showing that the new positions are substantially to the positions abolished or changed. Undoubtedly the major portion of the positions will all stand the legal test. It might be possible that one or two of the appointments may have to be revoked. I do not say that they will be. I shall carefully consider the situation in regard to the appointments, with the opinion in view, before taking final action."

Edward M. Grout yesterday obtained a writ of mandamus directing Commissioner Willis to show cause why the employes that he discharged on Feb. 29 should not be reinstated. Mr. Grout claims that Commissioner Willis discharged the men without stating any cause for his act.

Commissioner Willis yesterday assigned William Chambers to the duties of general bookkeeper, a position in Schedule A, which has not been filled since 1894. Alexander E. Orr of the Civil Service Commission approved of the appointment.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Thanks for President Cleveland's Speech in Behalf of Home Missions.

The New-York Presbytery met in the chapel of the Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Moderator Jesse F. Forbes presided.

The Rev. H. G. Miller offered a series of resolutions recommending that the contributions for the work of the Freedmen's Board be as liberal as possible; that a series of meetings be held in the churches for the furtherance of work among the negroes; that the needs of the colored people be considered and met in the same spirit as the needs of the white people, so far as church work is concerned. The resolutions were adopted.

Another resolution, offered by Mr. Miller, was to the effect that the efforts of the Freedmen's Board be now directed toward the negroes in the North, instead of mainly toward the South. After debate, it was decided, as the sense of the Presbytery, that the resolution was unnecessary, as the others covered the ground sufficiently.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson reported that the contributions for home missions at the Carnegie Hall meeting amounted to $6,058.51. The sale of boxes amounted to $400, or sufficient to pay all expenses except $125.

It was resolved that special appreciation be expressed by the Presbytery to President Grover Cleveland for his statement of the tendency and condition of evils which made missionary work necessary necessary in frontier settlements.

The Presbytery voted that sessions be recommended to consider the use of unfermented wine at the communion table.

TEARS SHED OVER LOST DIAMONDS.

"The Only Harris Cohen" the Victim of Thieves.

Harris Cohen, Mrs. Harris Cohen, and many other Cohens, whose names fill many columns of the City Directory, were mourning the loss of Mrs. Harris Cohen's diamonds yesterday.

Between her sobs, Mrs. Cohen told to her sympathizing relatives and neighbors this story:

"I went out about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The house was left unoccupied, because it was my girl's day out. When I came back I found everything in the rooms turned upside down. The diamonds were in a satchel in my trunk and the thieves had broken the lock on the trunk. The thieves came in through the door in the hall, I guess. They must have been watching the house so as to know when every one was out. I do not expect ever to see my diamonds again. Those thieves are smart and New-York is a big place. Diamonds look alike, anyway, but perhaps the police could identify the watch if they found it."

The stolen goods are thus enumerated by the Cohen family:

Two pairs of diamond earrings	$750
Breastpin of seven diamonds	400
One diamond ring	115
Forks and spoons	75
Gold watch, set with diamonds	200
Total	$1,540

Mrs. Cohen's husband is a dealer in clothing. He is not the original "Cohen," according to his son, but is "the only Harris Cohen." In other words, he is the "original Harris Cohen," who formerly conducted a clothing business in White Street.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The most important social incident of yesterday was Albert Morris Bagby's morning musical in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. These musicals really take the form of morning receptions, and are among the most brilliant affairs of the Winter and Spring seasons. Many of the matrons who attend take advantage of the opportunity to give luncheon parties afterward, with the result that the Empire dining room at the Waldorf is the scene of several brilliant gatherings on Mondays. Mr. Bagby had intended ending his series of musicals with the beginning of Lent, but such pressure was brought to bear upon him that he decided to continue them throughout this month, and it is possible that he may be induced to give another series in April. At the musical yesterday morning, the programme was as follows:

1. (a) Nocturne, F sharp major, (b) Mazurka, D major, (c) Chant Polonais ..... Chopin-Liszt
   Miss Bessie Strauss.
2. (a) Melodie ..... Rubinstein-Adamowski
   (b) Serenade ..... Hans Sitt
   Joseph Adamowski.
3. "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
   Mme. Lohse-Klafsky.
4. Tarantelle ..... Leschetizky
   Miss Bessie Strauss.
5. (a) Wiegenlied ..... Bruno Oscar Klein
   (b) "Meine Liebe ist gruen" ..... Brahms
   Mme. Lohse-Klafsky.
6. Musette ..... Jacques Offenbach
   Joseph Adamowski.
7. (a) Bitte ..... Otto Lohse
   (b) Widmung ..... Schumann
   Mme. Lohse-Klafsky.

Mr. Orton Bradley and Mr. Otto Lohse at the piano.

Among the guests were Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Archie Pell, Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. C. H. Raymond, Mrs. De Young of San Francisco, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Burden, Mrs. O. S. Teall, Mrs. F. H. Leggett, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. C. A. Chickering, Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Leslie Colton, Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, Miss Fannie Falles, Miss Alice Ward, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. H. L. McCready, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mrs. Willard E. Case, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. John O. Pitney, Miss May Callender, Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, Miss Edith Lyman Collins, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Laura Post, Miss Goodman, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Georgina Wilmerding, and Miss Julia Dent Grant.

—Mrs. Erving Winslow gave the first of a series of four readings yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the apartment of Mrs. A. B. Stone of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. The subject of Mrs. Winslow's readings is "Early Women Novelists," and yesterday afternoon she read selections from Frances Burney's charming novel of "Evelina." Among the patronesses of these series, many of whom were present, are Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Mrs. James C. Croswell, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. J. B. Erhardt, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. F. F. Marbury, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. George Place, Miss Ruth Putnam, Mrs. George C. Riggs, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Mrs. E. P. Wheeler, and Mrs. Theodore C. Williams.

—The third entertainment of the West Side Amusement Club will take place on Friday evening of this week, when the club will witness the performance of John Drew in "The Squire of Dames," in the Garrick Theatre. Among the members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Van Riper, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Furguson, Mr. and Mrs. Leffert Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mote, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wells, Dr. and Mrs. Warren C. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall, Miss Hall, Dr. and Mrs. George T. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fairchild, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ryker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Barry, Mr and Mrs. George W. Olivit, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raphael, and Millard J. Bloomer.

—The second pianoforte recital of the series which is being given at the Waldorf by Mrs. Harcourt Bull will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme is very attractive, and will include works by Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms, Chopin, Liszt, and Wagner. The patronesses include Mrs. W. R. Rockefeller, Mrs. James Stillman, Mrs. C. A. Spofford, Mrs. J. S. Whitman, Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr., Mrs. T. W. Bracher, Mrs. Charles J. Gould, Mrs. G. H. Tucker, Mrs. William Stone, Miss A. K. Nevins, Miss L. Nevins, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Percival Knauth, Mrs. H. P. Douglass, Mrs. Lawson Valentine, Mrs. C. P. Fox, Mrs. C. E. Benedict, Mrs. G. G. Trask, and Mrs. J. Nevett Steele.

—Among the various Lenten lecture series si that arranged by Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Miss Iselin, at which the Rev. J. H. McMahon will be the speaker. Two of the five lectures, included in the course have already taken place, the first at the home of Mrs. Adrian Iselin of 23 Madison Square, the second last Tuesday, in the drawing room of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting of 19 Madison Avenue. The subjects were "The Marriage Bond" and "Christian Marriage." The next lecture, which will be given today, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the home of Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond of 309 Fifth Avenue, is entitled "Catholics and Current Literature." The lecture on March 17 will be on "The Vine and Its Branches," and will be given at the home of Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of 9 East Twenty-sixth Street. The fifth and closing lecture will be given at the home of the Misses Gibert of 107 East Sixteenth Street, and the subject will be "The Realty of Supernatural Seemings."

—The coming meetings of the Knickerbocker Sewing Class will be held as follows: March 11, at the home of Mrs. Elijah P. Smith of 68 East Thirty-fourth Street; March 18, at the home of Mrs. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street; March 25, at the home of Miss Eliza G. Watson of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—The fourth reading of the course given by Mrs. John Sherwood will take place Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Windsor Hotel. Her subject is "The History of the Armenian Christians."

—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will soon close their house at 15 West Fifty-first Street and sail for Europe. They will remain abroad only a short time, returning to this country for the Newport season.

—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have opened their house at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

—The Salmagundi Club of 14 West Twelfth Street will hold the first of its two ladies' days this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

PATRIARCH.

A Commission in E. B. Thurber's Case.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Beekman appointed David B. Ogden and Dr. John B. Gibbs as a commission to pass upon the mental condition of Edward B. Thurber, who recently come here from a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn.

The signers of the petition were William H. Thurber, brother of E. B. Thurber, and Charles H. Sprague of Providence, R. I., his brother-in-law. It is alleged by them that E. B. Thurber is a lunatic, and that Fennie C. True is arranging to marry him as soon as she can get a divorce from her husband.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HEIGHT OF CITY BUILDINGS

Opposition to be Made to Bills Which Would Regulate It.

HEARING AT ALBANY TO-DAY

Two Meetings Held in This City Yesterday, and Representatives Will Appear Before the Committee.

Opposition to the bills introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Austin and in the Senate by Mr. Pavey limiting the height of buildings in City of New-York took tangible shape yesterday when two meetings were held of representatives of the interests immediately affected. The meetings were informal. One was held in the morning at the real estate office of George R. Read, in Pine Street, and William M. Ivins consented to appear at the hearing before the Cities Committee of the Assembly to-day. Others promised to accompany him to Albany, among them Richard Deeves, the engineer. Their efforts were reinforced in the afternoon, when a largely attended meeting took place at the offices of Jefferson M. Levy, in the Mutual Life Building.

The text of the bill on which the Cities Committee will to-day give a hearing, adjourned by request from last week, is as follows:

Section 1. No building shall hereafter be erected in the City of New-York in which any floor occupied or used, or intended to be occupied or used, in part or in whole, for working rooms, living rooms, bedrooms, salesrooms, storage, offices, or manufacturing purposes, shall be of greater height above the curb level at the centre of the front than fifteen times the square root of the width of the street, road, or avenue, on which it is erected, and whenever any building shall front on a street, road, or avenue over 100 feet in width, its width shall be taken to be 100 feet in making this calculation; provided, however, that where any portion of a building shall be set back from the street line, the upper floor of the part back may be carried to an additional height of twice the distance to which it is set back from the street line; and provided, further, that, where a building shall be built on a corner formed by the intersection of two streets, roads, or avenues, one of which is narrower than the other, the front on the narrower street may be built to the height of the front on the wider street for a distance of 100 feet.

Sec. 2. Where a lot fronts on a public square or open public space, or where the street, road, or avenue on which it fronts is more than a hundred feet wide, or where it is opposite the end of a street more than 60 feet wide, the upper floor of any building to be erected thereon may be carried to a greater height than the curb is above provided; provided, however, that the design and plan for such building shall be approved as being neither detrimental to the health or comfort of the citizens, nor injurious to the beauty of the locality, such approval shall be evidenced by a certificate in writing, signed by the President of the Health Department of the City of New-York, the Superintendent of Buildings of said city, and a member of the Council of the Fine Arts Section, to be appointed for its membership for such purpose, and such certificate, signed by all said persons, shall be filed with the plans of such improvement in the Department of Buildings of said city.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to affect buildings already erected, or for the erection of which there have been filed in the Department of Buildings complete and perfect plans, such as are actually required by the department under existing rules before a permit to build can be granted; provided, however, that the work on such buildings shall be actually commenced within sixty days from the passage of this act. If work on any such buildings shall not be commenced within sixty days from the passage of this act, such buildings shall be deemed governed by the provisions of this act, as though no plans had been filed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The protestants against the bill represent real estate interests, builders, architects, iron manufacturers, and dealers in building materials, and they were all fairly well represented at the meeting. Cornelius Doremus, Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, presided.

There was no difference of opinion, and the ideas of all were summed up briefly in a paper which was read by Mr. Levy, in substance as follows:

Building regulations, enforced by the Building Department, at present impose conditions adequate for security against fire and safety in construction as to the height of any building thus far erected.

While a general conflagration in the upper part of such a building could not be successfully handled by the City Fire Department, with its street apparatus, an adequate independent equipment is provided, with the sanction and co-operation of the city.

The liability of fire is extremely remote, because of such safeguards and the methods of construction.

The proposition to limit the height in proportion to the width of the street or location is extremely arbitrary and unjust, subversive of property rights, and in many cases impracticable, instance, the proposed Custom House site is bounded by four Streets—Wall Street, 65 feet wide; Exchange Place, 29 feet; William Street, 40 feet, and Hanover Street, 30 feet. While the General Government would be exempt from the law, what under other conditions of ownership would be the height to which the building could be carried?

While the interests of the community require the enforcement of reasonable regulations to insure safety, not only to occupants, but also to neighbors of buildings, whether high or low, yet the proposed legislation is of a kind that savors strongly of paternalism in its worst type, and is obnoxious to the sense of a free people.

It will result in a monopoly for the high buildings already erected.

In the discussion of this question, arguments have been made based upon restrictions observed in certain European cities. Aside from the differences in the form of government and in the conditions which prevail in such cities and in New-York, the proper transaction of business demands proximity and accessibility to the important financial and commercial centres. In other cities the development of business can be accommodated within a given radius of such centres, but in the lower part of New-York this is rendered impossible by the configuration of the island, and relief can only be found in the manner in which it has been met by the enterprise of American capitalists and the skill of American engineers and architects.

It is probable that special stress will also be laid on the decreased valuations in the lower part of the city, and the checking of further increase, which must result in throwing back on to the upper portions, and to the interior of the State a larger proportion of the burdens of taxation.

Most of those present at the meeting agreed to meet at the Kenmore, in Albany, at noon to-day, and to be present at the hearing at 2 o'clock. Among them and those represented were William A. Brewer, President of the Washington Life Insurance Company; Otis Brothers & Co., elevators; Flake & Dowling, real estate; George A. Kelly, building materials; Charles A. Boston, building materials; John Bogert, former State Engineer; J. V. B. Clarkson, W. G. Langdon, real estate; Edwin Langdon, President Central National Bank; George E. Harding, architect; Frederic K. Potter, Potter estate; Frederick H. Allen, Stevens estate; James G. Wallace, builder; F. H. Kimball, architect; W. A. Conover, builder, and Clinton & Russell, architects.

Wants $122,000 as Commission.

Suit was begun before Justice Davy in the Supreme Court yesterday by Lawyer Felix T. Murphy against Franklin Murphy for $122,000, alleged to be due as commission on extensive sales.

Franklin Murphy is the proprietor of a number of varnish manufacturing establishments throughout the country. He wanted to sell out his plants in 1889, and engaged Felix T. Murphy to negotiate for him. The latter operated in connection with A. F. Whitehead, another lawyer.

It is alleged by Felix T. Murphy that he went to Europe and succeeded in selling out to Edgar Fairweather for the defendant for £500,000.

According to agreement, it is alleged, Felix T. Murphy was to get 5 per cent. on the sale.

The defendant says that there was no sale, and that the alleged negotiations were never completed.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Has Faith in Mr. Woodruff.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, speaking of the letter County Treasurer Taylor sent to him, in which objection was made to the Park Commissioner having full control of the park funds, yesterday said:

"I do not see that any change is necessary. Every one knows that Commissioner Woodruff is thoroughly honest, and that he will disburse the funds to the greatest advantage of the city. The work will be finished before his term expires, and the money will be disbursed to the satisfaction of the people."

LACQUERS, PRINTS, RARE CURIOS.

To be Sold at Auction by the American Art Association — Many Interesting Art Objects.

The upper galleries of the American Art Association, on Twenty-third Street, (Madison Square South,) are quite filled with a collection of rare lacquers, kakemonas, prints, porcelains, bronzes, embroideries, ivory carvings, sword hilts, and other Oriental stuff of an artistic nature, rare of its kind, not too often finding its way into the auction rooms of this city. These are announced as belonging to Yamanaka & Co. of Osaka, Japan and New-York. They will be sold, it is announced, at absolute public sale, on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 12, 13, and 14, at 2:30 o'clock, as well as on the evening of Friday, March 13, at 7:30 o'clock.

The catalogue, which is a very elaborate one, with a highly decorative cover printed in colors by the Coloritype Company, contains no less than 900 numbers. Among the many beautiful things there are jars of various sorts for water, tea, perfumes, and other uses, of old Karatsu pottery, with Madara glaze; old Takatori, Hagi, Oribe, Ninsei, and Ofuke ware. Tea bowls there are, trays, vases, and other interesting work.

Among the lacquers are panels, writing cases, perfume boxes, cabinets, and lunch cases, beautifully worked with gold, silver, and woods of quaint designs, flowers, fish, and mosaics. The sword guards are very attractive, as is a modest collection of swords itself. While these are of the usual Japanese order, these ingenious people, always profoundly artistic, are never at a loss for novelty either in design or treatment, and the present examples do not depart in work from the traditions of the race. There are short swords of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and one long sword, gold and silver mounted, in design of Kiri leaves, the scabbard of which is brocaded and the guard of Shibuichi.

The bronzes include Thibetan figures, Indian statuettes, one of Buddha standing; an ancient aborigine figure from an old temple at Mara; two statuettes of Nio, carved in wood, painted in colors, and many curious masks, demons' faces, and other strange and weird designs. Among the porcelain vases and pottery there are many colors—blues, green, yellows, reds, whites, and variations of these tones in pale and delicate tints. The shapes are numerous, the uses for which they are designed are quite as many, and the choice is large. Some are cloisonné, some copper, of flowers, blossoms, birds, and in some cases landscapes, always effective, rarely commonplace, and in many instances extremely beautiful.

In the matter of ivory and wood carving, there are all sorts and manner of designs, from dainty female figures, gods, animals, and men, to birds and heads, curious in idea and peculiar in workmanship. Those are knife handles in almost infinite variety. Upon them are birds, flowers, insects, animals, men and women, warriors in battle, demons, and, indeed, any sort of idea that seems to have come into the head of the clever workmen.

Among the fabrics there are beautiful brocades of old silk, worked in curious figures, in gold and red and many colors, in which figure storks, mice, turtles, even the seashore with boats, sky, and distant water. There are large wall hangings, old altar cloths, and Fukusa silk squares, embroidered on satin. Add to these spear heads, iron masks, a shrine in the form of a pagoda, a crystal ball, mounted on bronze figures, and fifty specimens of ancient "No" masks, with the signature of the carvers signed on the back, the set in perfect condition and dated in the sixteenth century.

Collectors in these days are giving so much attention to Japanese color prints that the present collection of nearly 200 will attract and interest many people. Of the artistic value of most of these the visitor will be able to judge for himself. That many of them are beautiful and that all are highly decorative, almost without exception, is patent to every one. Queer designs are some, quaint in idea, and to our Occidental eyes quite unusual in the methods, the poses, and the general treatment. It nevertheless does not require the eye of a connoisseur to distinguish among them the handiwork of a thoroughly artistic race, and one differing entirely from our Western craftsmen.

It is impossible to go into much detail in so large a list of exhibits, both in these color prints and in the other objects that are offered. It will be understood, however, that there is much to see, and that of an unusually interesting nature, and that the average of the exhibition is distinctly high.

UNION EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon Speaks at the First of the Series.

The first of a series of union Evangelistic meetings, which, it is expected, will be kept up until Easter, was held last night at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street. In these services the following ten churches have joined: Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Baptist Church of the Epiphany, First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Phillips Presbyterian Church, Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trinity Baptist Church, Mizpah Chapel, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The meeting last night began with a praise service of song, led by W. S. Weeden, the well-known singer, assisted by a mixed choir of forty voices, chosen from the churches of the union.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn was the chief speaker of the evening. He took for his subject "The Victory of His Faith." Mr. Dixon read that part of the Bible which tells the story of the healing of the daughter of the woman of Canaan, and drew the lesson of the need of faith to Christians of this day.

Mr. Dixon will speak each evening of this week, except Saturday. He will be followed next week by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia. It is planned to hold these meetings in other churches of the union, and to engage from time to time other singers to conduct the praise services. At the close of each meeting special services will be held for personal work.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS OFFICE.

What He Is Quoted as Having Heard of Effect of Greater New-York Bill.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was quoted yesterday as having made the following statement relative to the chances of himself and his colleagues being legislated out of office under the Greater New-York plan:

"From what Senator Lexow said, I supposed that all idea of introducing supplementary bills to legislate out of office the present Police Commission and other persons had been abandoned. Senator Page mentioned to Col. Grant and myself last Saturday that he believed the intention was to wait until the Greater New-York bill was signed and then to put through at any rate a supplementary bill legislating out of office the present Police Commission. I know nothing further about it."

Col. Grant, when asked about the matter, said:

"Senator Page was in to see me last Saturday about the bill to pension clerks in the department. While he was here, Commissioner Roosevelt came in, and asked the Senator if he thought the Greater New-York bill would pass. Senator Page said he thought it would. Mr. Roosevelt then asked him if the Police Board would be legislated out of office. Senator Page said he did not know, except that there was talk to that effect in the Legislature."

Fiegenbaum Again Sentenced to Die.

Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday resentenced Carl Fiegenbaum to die some time in the week beginning April 27.

Fiegenbaum was convicted on Nov. 17, 1894, of the murder of Mrs. Juliana Hoffman, at 544 East Sixth Street. Justice Smyth, then Recorder, sentenced him to death. His case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and his conviction was affirmed.

Fiegenbaum was brought down from Sing Sing last week to be sentenced.

Millinery.

Opening Days

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 10th and 11th.

Imported Hats and Bonnets,
As well as our own designs.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS.

Pictures Belonging to the Late Hon. Henry C. Murphy.

There may be seen at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, a collection of oil paintings belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Henry C. Murphy, with additions from private collectors and others. All will be sold by auction on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

There are 128 pictures in the collection, a large number of which are by American painters. The late George Inness is represented by four examples, one of which, "Watching the Glow," is full of rich and mellow tones, and the others give evidence of his familiarity with his medium and his dexterous handling of his brush. A little sketch by A. H. Wyant, "Sunset on the Plain," has much force. There is an early picture by M. F. H. De Haas and a landscape by Henry P. Smith, as well as an example of the late Samuel Coleman.

H. Bolton Jones has one of his Autumnal studies, and Warren Sheppard signs "A Canal in Venice." A small landscape by George H. Bogart; a marine, "Off the English Coast," by Edward Moran, and a scene on Loch Alwe, Scotland, by Arthur Parton, are representative examples of these men. G. Wiegand has two or three landscapes very decorative in tone, and J. Francis Murphy has a familiar effect of evening that does him credit.

Among the foreigners, there are a military picture by E. Berne-Bellecour called "The Quartermaster's Report," and by Jules Worms an example entitled "Leaving the Inn." Jean Robie has some of his dexterously painted roses; Julian Dupre has painted a familiar peasant scene, or farm laborers, "In the Field," and by Toudouze there are two clever studies of peasant girls, somewhat in the manner, it must be confessed, of the opera bouffe country maid, but nevertheless possessing a certain attractiveness sure to make them popular. Two pictures of fishing boats on Dutch rivers or ports are signed by Clays. One is called "On the Scheldt," the other "Fishing Boats at the Port of Ostend." "The Young Mother" is by F. A. Delobbe, who sends as well a canvas called "Music Hath Charms."

A rather insignificant sketch by Verestchagin is of "Jacob's Well," and by Alonzo Perez there is a work entitled "A Happy Moment." "Indolence" is by Richter, and "An Inopportune Guest" is by F. Brunery. "The Hunter's Breakfast" is by Coessin de la Fosse, and by Cesare Detti is the study called "The Poet." Other foreigners are Camillie Magnus, Cicile Ferrere, J. Carabin, R. L. Chretien, Ernst Kathelin, and A. Emil Prinz, who sends cattle in a landscape.

There are more Americans; among them Edward Gay, with "The Golden Harvest" and "Wheat fields of Westchester County"; George H. McCord, "Riding the Squall" and "Evening in Nantucket Harbor"; "A Scene in the White Mountains," by J. B. Bristol, and "Still Life," by William Harnet, now dead, but who in his day painted a certain famous "Old Door," one of the alluring attractions of a refectory in this city.

De Scott Evans is represented by a young woman, "Burning Old Letters," and by the late Thomas Doughty there is a landscape. The pictures will remain on free exhibition until the day of the sale.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to conduct preliminary examinations for candidates for Second Lieutenantcies: Detail—Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry; Major William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. John M. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William Baird, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. William P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, Recorder.

—Major James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Newark; the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia; the Eureka Cast Steel Company, Chester, and to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast carriages.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. Frederick Wooley, Tenth Infantry, three months' extension; Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, seven days; Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, one month's extension; Major William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, one month's extension.

—Transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry: Capt. William T. Wood, Company H to Company K; Capt. Charles McClure, Company K to Company H; Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, Company D to Company I; Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, Company I to Company D.

—Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to examine candidates for post of Commissary Sergeant: Detail—Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Alfred Reynolds, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. John F. Morrison, Twentieth Infantry.

—Lieut. William J. Glasgow, First Cavalry, Aide de Camp, in addition to other duties, will take charge of the office of Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Texas.

—Capt. Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Aide de Camp to Brig. Gen. Bliss, and Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Texas.

—Lieut. Alvord Van Patten Anderson has been assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

—Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Missouri River Commission at St. Louis.

—Ensign Harry E. Smith, First Infantry, will report at Topeka, Kan., for duty with the National Guard.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. C. Wilson has been ordered to the Midvale Steel Works.

—Ensign R. H. Jackson has been detached from duty at Midvale Steel Works and ordered to the Cushing.

—Pay Inspector G. A. Lyon has been detached from the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the New-York.

—Pay Director E. May has been placed in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Boston, Mass., in addition to his other duties.

—Pay Inspector G. W. Boaman has been detached from the New-York, March 31. He will settle accounts and take two months' leave.

To Consider the Greater New-York.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 34 Nassau Street next Thursday, March 12, at 12:30 P. M., to take action on the report of the Executive Committee on the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, the consideration of the question of the union of this city with that of Brooklyn and other localities into one municipality should be postponed until the proposed plan in its details be formulated in such clear and intelligible manner, that the people interested can judge what will be the effect upon each city or locality, as respects the matter of taxes, as well as the commercial, financial, social, and moral advantages or disadvantages of such proposed union.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IT IS WELL TO KNOW

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These we sell at prices much lower than the manufacturing cost, but every piece is perfect in every particular.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellock, agents of the Atlas Steamship Line, have informed Postmaster Dayton that they do not think there is much prospect for the immediate recovery of the mails for Jamaica on board their sunken steamship Allsa, and that divers having been employed for four days, unsuccessfully, operations have been discontinued. They do not think that they would be warranted in going to any further expense on account of the underwriters. There are twelve sacks of mail matter, including parcels, post packages and forty-five registered articles, still on board the Allsa.

—The Farmers' Club of the American Institute, of which Dr. F. M. Hexamer is President, will hold its regular meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the rooms of the American Institute, 111 and 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway. The subject for discussion will be: "Beautiful Flowers and How to Raise Them." A special exhibit of Spring flowers and ornamental plants, which will be free to the public, will also be held to-day at the institute rooms from 1 to 10 P. M.

—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has not yet rendered a decision in the fight between railroad companies of the annexed district over the People's Traction Company's franchise, and therefore the sale, which was to have been held yesterday in the Controller's office, had to be adjourned until March 23, at noon.

—Ira Kane, nineteen years old, who lived at 357 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft last evening at the envelope factory of Berlin & Jones, 134 William Street, where he was employed. He received a fracture of the skull, and died at the Hudson Street Hospital.

—Three hundred candidates for places on the Park Police force stood a physical examination yesterday in the gymnasium in the Criminal Court Building. Those that pass the physical examination will have a mental examination.

—Owing to the illness of Commissioner of Accounts Seth S. Terry, the further investigation into the affairs of the Building Department, which was set down for yesterday afternoon, had to be adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

—The cable between Zanzibar and Mombassa has been repaired, restoring telegraphic communication

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

DUNTON'S FRIENDS PUT OUT

Magistrate Crane Ordered the Room Cleared at the Hearing.

MR. HAGERMAN'S STORY TOLD

The Defendant Accused of Stealing $10,000 from a Company of Which He Was President.

Frederick W. Dunton, the promoter, formerly President of the Bank of Jamaica, L. I., had a hearing yesterday before Police Magistrate Leroy B. Crane on the charge of stealing $10,000 from the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York during the time he was President of that corporation.

The story of Dunton's career was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Monday. He had sent out formal invitations to his friends on Long Island to attend his trial, and, in consequence, the smaller chamber of the Court of Sessions, in the new Criminal Court Building in Centre Street was filled with citizens from Jamaica, Hollis, Hempstead, Woodhaven, Glen Cove, Baldwins, Ozone Park, and other places.

The scene when the time came for opening the hearing was one without precedent in the history of the Court of Special Sessions. It was more like a reception than a trial. Dunton was surrounded by fifty or more of his business friends, and was attended by his wife, his sister-in-law, and his near relatives.

Magistrate Crane on taking his seat on the bench seemed greatly astonished at the appearance of the courtroom. He quickly ordered the specially invited guests from the room, restricted the attendance to the principals, the newspaper reporters, and the witnesses, and restored to the place the customary appearance of a trial.

"Who are all these people, anyway?" asked Magistrate Crane, as he brought down his gavel.

"They have come," said Charles W. Brooke, who represented the complainant, George E. Hagerman, President of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company, "on the especial invitation of the defendant."

"This is not right," said the Magistrate.

John Sabine Smith, counsel for Dunton, the defendant, said the invitations had been sent out without his authority by the defendant.

"These 'guests' must leave the room," said the Magistrate.

Thereupon there was a great stir, and the officers cleared the court of all except reporters, counsel, and witnesses.

There were two charges of grand larceny against Dunton, namely, that on Nov. 21, 1891, and again on Jan. 13, 1892, he discounted twenty notes of the company of $500 each, ostensibly to pay the obligations of the company, but actually and wrongfully converted the forty notes to his own personal use. Dunton had been paroled in the custody of his counsel on both charges. The hearing was confined to the charge of fraudulently discounting twenty notes for $500 each, issued on Jan. 13, 1892.

George E. Hagerman was the first witness for the prosecution. He said he had been a Director of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company since its organization, and was Secretary and Treasurer until January, 1896, when he succeeded Dunton, the defendant, as President. All checks, orders, or notes, he said, were, under the bylaws, lawful only if signed by both the President and the Treasurer, and no payments by the company could be made except by check.

Mr. Hagerman identified the twenty promissory notes for $500 each, signed by Mr. Dunton and the witness, and discounted by Dunton and fraudulently, as alleged, converted to Dunton's own use.

"Those notes," said Mr. Hagerman, "were executed at Dunton's request, to pay what he represented to be pressing bills of the company, and Dunton was to get the notes discounted at the Chase National Bank of New-York, and was to deposit the proceeds in that bank to the Suburban Company's credit."

Mr. Hagerman said he had made a search of both the ledger and journal of the company, and had been able to find no trace of the twenty notes in question.

"I next saw the notes," he said, "when they were returned from the bank marked 'Paid'—paid by the company's checks. Dunton never told me what he did with those notes."

The bank book of the Suburban Company was produced, and Mr. Hagerman testified that the only credit to the company on Jan. 13, 1892, was one item of $137.50. No portion of the proceeds of the twenty notes in question, the witness said, was ever returned to the company by Dunton, nor did Dunton ever render any account or explanation of the notes. The notes were discounted by Dunton at the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Hagerman declared that not even on the journal, which was kept by Thomas F. Ward, a personal employe of the defendant, in President Dunton's room, did there appear any record of the twenty notes, either on the credit or debit side.

Mr. Smith, at the outset of his cross-examination of Mr. Hagerman, made the witness tell the whole story of his life, from the time of his birth on a farm in Monmouth County, N. J., down to the present, including his vicissitudes as a farmer, promoter, jewelry salesman, lumberman, and clerk to a Commodore of the United States Navy. The witness denied that he had been in any trouble with a Jersey City Land Company over a claim of $185. He said Dunton, when he became President of the Suburban Company, seized the books, and thereafter kept them in his private room.

"Against your protest?"

"I did not protest," said the witness meekly.

"You saw the ledgers frequently?"

"About once every two weeks."

"And you didn't notice there was no accounting of those twenty notes?"

"No," said Mr. Hagerman; "I was so busy making money for the rest of the crowd, I didn't think of it."

"What! Forgot all about $10,000?"

"Yes; there was a good deal more than that not accounted for."

Mr. Hagerman said he bought the lands of the Suburban Company and almost paid for them before Mr. Dunton joined the company. The receipts were $12,000 a week prior to the Dunton régime.

Mr. Smith confused Hagerman on the question as to whether Mr. Dunton pretended falsely when he got the witness to sign the twenty notes. Mr. Hagerman at first said Mr. Dunton did not pretend falsely when he got the notes by saying there were pressing debts—for the reason there were debts. Then Hagerman said what he meant was that Dunton pretended falsely, because there were no debts so pressing as to call for the notes. He stumbled, also, in his explanation of how he came to sign the notes, but explained it by saying: "I didn't know what else to do."

Mr. Smith found, on the credit side of the journal, under date of Jan. 30, 1892, a list of twenty notes for $500 each. By comparison it was seen that these notes were entered as payable on dates, respectively, three days after the days of maturity of the twenty notes named in the complaint. Mr. Smith claimed that these were, in reality, the very notes named in the complaint. Thereupon he made the point that there had been no deception practiced by Dunton on the Suburban Company. There was a heated argument, Mr. Smith claiming that Hagerman would himself have identified the list in the journal as the notes in the complaint if he had not been stopped and otherwise prompted by his counsel.

The hearing was adjourned to March 16. Mr. Brooke asked that Mr. Dunton be put under $10,000 bail. Mr. Smith said there should be no bail, as there was no danger the prisoner would flee. The Magistrate said he would decide this morning whether Mr. Dunton should be put under bail.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Extension of the Work Among Employes of Railroads.

The twelfth annual report of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured shows that in the last year the organization has given instruction to 831 persons, and that the work has been extended to many cities in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States.

The report states its work among the police is of primary importance. The number of men instructed changes according to the varying interest of those in authority. There is usually a strong desire for instruction among policemen, and many of the classes have passed excellent examinations.

The report says that last year Capt. Collins wrote that all the park police under him had graduated in "First Aid to the Injured," and that their efficiency in cases of accident showed a great contrast to their work before the society was organized. The park police cared for 388 persons within the year.

The report says that in the last year the society has had 53 classes, in which were 121 policemen. In London the lectures of a similar society form a part of the regular instruction given to the policemen, and the local society hopes that in time the instruction will be adopted here as a part of the system.

The report says that, although classes were established early among railroad employes at the Grand Central Station, little progress had been made among them until last Winter, when a class was formed at the Hoboken Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Two other classes, the report says, have been formed among the employes of the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City.

The society is now endeavoring to erect a lecture room and to further extend its influence. It is largely self-supporting, but still needs some outside help.

BROOKLYN WILL GET ITS $423,000.

Effects of Stimulants and Narcotics Will Be Taught in the Schools.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, has issued a circular to all the heads of public schools in that city in reference to the law requiring the effect of narcotics to be taught.

The first lessons will be given Monday, April 6, and will be continued for ten weeks. The circular informs the principals that they must be careful to comply with the rules, and that they will be required to make a statement that they have fully complied with the law in every class.

This compliance with the law means that the city will not forfeit $423,000, its share of State school funds that are annually distributed. At one time it looked as if the city would lose the $423,000 through its inability to purchase the textbooks, which will cost $12,000.

Bold Attempt to Steal Tobacco.

John O'Connell, twenty-eight years old, a waiter who has a room in a lodging house in the Bowery, was remanded in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary.

According to the story told in the police court, Mrs. Simon Spirtz was in her husband's cigar store, at 420 First Avenue, Sunday afternoon, when she heard the burglar alarm attached to the basement, where a large quantity of tobacco is stored. She at once ran to the adjoining hallway and seized O'Connell, who was running toward the doorway. A man who was passing by went to her assistance, but O'Connell broke away from them. O'Connell ran to the roof of the house and jumped to a fire escape, where he was caught by a policeman.

In court O'Connell said he had never before committed a crime.

CLOTHING FOR PATIENTS

Question as Viewed by Manhattan State Hospital Managers.

BOUND NOW BY THE LAW, THEY DECLARE

What They Say of the Controversy with the Charities Commissioners and the Possible Expense.

The Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital met yesterday at the office of George E. Dodge, the Secretary, 156 Fifth Avenue. There were present ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, President; Mrs. Eleanor Kinnicutt, Isaac N. Seligman, John McAnerney, and Mr. Dodge.

The refusal of Superintendent A. E. Macdonald of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, to receive the patients from Bellevue Hospital unless they were clothed in entirely new garments, had caused some comment, and the object of the meeting was to discuss the question that had arisen between the officers of the Manhattan Hospital and the Charities Commissioners.

Dr. Macdonald at the last meeting of the board explained why he had refused to receive the patients, and quoted the rules established by the State Commission in Lunacy requiring that the patients transferred to the State Hospital shall be provided with clean clothing.

The Charities Commissioners in the meantime served a writ of mandamus on Dr. Macdonald, compelling him to receive the patients. The papers are returnable before Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court today.

The board went into executive session at 4 o'clock and did not adjourn until 6:30. Deputy Attorney General D. G. Francis was present at the session. After the meeting the following statement was issued:

"In view of the possible existence of misapprehension as to the relation of the managers and the officers of the Manhattan State Hospital to the present unfortunate controversy regarding the clothing of patients committed to the hospital transferred from the city to the State Hospital, the Board of Managers make the following statement:

"The regulation imposing upon the several counties of this State the duty of providing new clothing for patients sent from such counties to the State Hospital was made by the State Commission in Lunacy under the powers conferred upon it by the statutes of 1890. It has been enforced from that time, and has been obeyed by all the counties of the State for at least four years, and in the only instance in which it was demurred to, by the Queens County authorities, these objections were overruled.

"When the bill creating the Manhattan State Hospital received the Governor's signature, thirty days remained for the Commissioners of Charities to familiarize themselves with the duties required of them—that of providing the clothing among the number, but specific notice of this duty was sent to them by the State Commission at least ten days before the law went into effect. No protest was made, as might have been done within that period, giving ample time for its settlement with the possible hardship of the patients, but on the contrary, as we are informed, preparations were made to conform to the regulations in question, even to the extent of actual purchase of clothing.

"There is a fund of $30,000, which was appropriated to the use of the asylum, out of which only $100 has been used. This fund would be more than sufficient to cover all the expenditure by the city for the clothing needed for a whole year. Suits for men have been purchased by the city during the last year at $10, and full suits for women at $7, and their clothing in Summer at $6 for men and $5 for women.

"Any delay that has attended or may attend the admission of patients to the Manhattan State Asylum has not been laid to the charge of the managers or officers, for they have offered to receive them, and would receive them within an hour, upon compliance with the regulations which have been enforced and obeyed by all the other authorities of the State for four years. An expenditure upon the part of the Commissioners of Charities of less than $300 would have prevented any overcrowding at Bellevue Pavilion.

"The managers of the hospital are obliged to obey the law and enforce the laws as they find them upon the statute books and as they have been enforced uninterruptedly ever since they were enacted."

The insane ward in Bellevue Hospital is crowded with patients, and the present dead-lock will continue until the question whether patients shall or shall not have new clothing when they are transferred to Manhattan State Hospital is decided.

Funeral of James H. McVicker.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The funeral services over the remains of the late veteran actor and manager, James H. McVicker will be conducted at his late home to-morrow morning. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church, which used McVicker's Theatre on Sundays, being the minister. Apollo Commandery of the Knights Templars and many prominent members of the theatrical profession will attend the funeral. The honorary pall bearers will be leading Chicago citizens and James A. Herne, the actor. The theatre was closed to-night as a mark of respect.

AROUND THE WORLD IN A YACHT.

Arrival of the Eleanor at New-London, After Circling the Globe with Her Owner and Friends.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 9.—The steam yacht Eleanor of the New-York Yacht Club, Scott, master, William A. Slater, owner, arrived in this harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon, from a trip around the world, having been absent since Oct. 27, 1894, in which time she traversed 42,406 nautical miles, and did it almost without mishap, only trifling delays having been experienced during the entire voyage.

During the trip the yacht visited Fayal, the Azores, Marseilles, Cannes, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Ismalia, Suez, Parem, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Trinkomalee, Penang, Singapore, Borneo, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, and California ports, and British Columbia. At San Francisco Mr. Slater and his party left the yacht and came here by rail. The Eleanor went thence to Callao, Valparaiso, and to Montevideo, Pernambuco, and St. Thomas, thence to this port. On the passage home from St. Thomas she encountered very heavy northwest gales, but clear weather. The Eleanor left St. Thomas on a Saturday, and Monday night ran into a heavy gale, during which she was hove to seventy-two hours, and drifted off sixty miles to the eastward. All the way from St. Thomas fierce gales prevailed. All on board are well.

As soon as the Eleanor made this port she flew her flag for the Health Officer to board her, and that official, Capt. H. S. Bartlett, and Inspector Dillon, lost no time in boarding the yacht. They were followed by Mr. Slater and Charles A. Sackett, who were waiting for her arrival. The Eleanor showed no signs of her long trip, save that the hull needs paint. The only mishap of consequence was the loss of two propeller blades when three days out from San Francisco, and these were repaired by the crew at Santiago. The Eleanor brought three heavy bags of mail from St. Thomas, which will be forwarded to their destination tonight.

LUTHERANS ON THE EXCISE LAW

WILL NOT JOIN IN ASKING THAT SALOONS BE CLOSED SUNDAY.

Opposed to Brooklyn's Side-Door Policy, but Impotent Laws Will Avail Nothing.

The pastors of the Lutheran churches in Brooklyn held a session in St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue near Lafayette Avenue, yesterday, and discussed the excise law. They afterward issued a declaration in which they stated:

In reply to the solicitations to join the movement designed to legally enforce the sanctification of Sunday by bringing a pressure to bear upon our city authorities, we do most emphatically protest against the confounding of Church and State, which is thereby involved. We believe that in a country where Church and State are separate and distinct bodies, the Church may, indeed, promote civic virtues by using the means God has given her, but we do not concede her the right to employ weapons of her own choosing and therewith demand from the authority ordained of God the enforcement of laws promulgated by the State.

We declare ourselves uncompromising opponents of a Sunday devoted to riotous living and unholy practices, and we will ever, by virtue of our office as rightly called ministers of Jesus Christ and in conformity with the spirit of the mother Church of Protestantism, preach, protest, and battle against such a day. We reiterate, however, that the only means of a general and effective sanctification of the Christian Sunday is not found in the making and enforcing of impotent laws, but only and alone through the renewal and sanctification of the heart of man by the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Among the pastors who signed the document are the Rev. John J. Helschmann, the Rev. L. Happ, the Rev. L. H. Gerndt, the Rev. H. T. Duensing, the Rev. H. Raegener, the Rev. H. W. Hoffman, the Rev. Jacob Loch, the Rev. E. C. J. Kraeling, the Rev. J. F. Holstein, the Rev. Emil Roth, the Rev. H. C. A. Meyer, the Rev. Richard Mekler, the Rev. W. Kandelhart, the Rev. P. F. Jubelt, the Rev. John Huppenbouer, the Rev. S. G. Weiskutten, the Rev. A. Steimle, the Rev. Frederick H. Bosch, the Rev. W. Ludwig, the Rev. H. S. Knabenschuh, and the Rev. W. Oswald.

SITE FOR SIXTY-NINTH ARMORY.

Lieut. Col. Smith Suggests the Tract of the City College.

The Armory Board met in the Mayor's office yesterday and received a letter from Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who asked that a new armory be provided for the regiment.

He suggested that the site occupied now by the College of the City of New-York be used. He thinks that with two adjoining lots the property will be large enough as there would then be thirteen lots.

Mr. Smith said the property is just as cheap as the Tompkins Square property in Seventh Street, which it was proposed should be purchased. The matter was referred to the Committee on Sites.

The quarters of the First Battery, Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth Street, were leased again for two years, at $2,700 a year.

An Accident on the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department this afternoon reported that the battleship Indiana had met with a slight accident to her machinery to-day while leaving Hampton Roads for Port Royal, S. C., which would prevent her from being docked at that place on Thursday next.

BROADWAY SQUAD CHANGE

Old Men Will Be Placed in New Police Precincts.

NEW MEN WILL ALSO AID THE FORCE

Territory to be Extended Under a System to be Adopted, and Steamboat Squad Will Be Remodeled.

Some misapprehension exists as to the purpose of Chief Conlin in recommending the abolition of the Broadway and steamboat squads and transferring the work to the precincts bordering on Broadway and along the water front.

The popular but mistaken belief was that the men who composed the squads were to be replaced. Such is not the case, the only difference being that the squads will cease to exist as separate commands, and the men will be transferred to the various precincts, but will be continued on their former posts and at their former duties.

The Board of Police by formal resolution yesterday adopted the recommendation of Chief Conlin and decreed the abolition of the squads. The Chief was directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry this change into effect by the transfers. The change will take effect at 8 o'clock next Thursday morning. The territory now covered by the Broadway squad, extending from Bowling Green to Thirty-third Street, will, under the new arrangement, be extended to Forty-second Street. The force detailed from the precincts bordering on Broadway will be so increased by the selection of new men that there will be at least one policeman at each intersecting street. There will be four at Twenty-third Street, two at Thirty-third Street, two at Fulton Street, two at Canal Street, and two at Fourteenth Street. These men will report to the station houses of the precincts to which they are attached.

The Broadway squad was formed soon after the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department, in the Spring of 1857. It is now commanded by Acting Captain Patrick Oates, who, with three Sergeants and four Roundsmen, will be transferred to precinct duty, and the station house in East Twenty-ninth Street will be closed up.

The steamboat squad was organized in 1876 under the supervision of Col. Joel B. Erhardt, then one of the Police Commissioners. Its territory includes all the wharves and piers on the water front up to Thirtieth Street on the west side, and Gouverneur Slip on the east side. The men comprising the squad will be transferred to the precincts along the water front, and will be detailed as near as may be on their former posts. The line of protection on the west side will be extended to Thirty-third Street. Capt. Allaire, who now commands the squad, is the drill officer of the force, and will be kept busy getting the men in shape for the coming Spring parade. The four Sergeants and four Roundsmen now attached to the squad will be transferred to precinct duty. The headquarters of the squad, at Pier A, will be assigned to the harbor police.

Speaking of the breaking up of the two squads, Chief Conlin said:

"There will be no change at all in the duties to be performed by the men. The squads cease to exist in name only. Broadway will be policed the same as before, only I shall have more men on duty along that thoroughfare. I am going to detail twenty-two additional men on Broadway, so that there will be a policeman on every corner from the Battery to Forty-second Street. Every man will be at least six feet in height. Each will be attached to the precinct nearest the point where he is stationed. This will facilitate matters all around.

"Until now all the men had to report to the Broadway Squad Station House, in East Twenty-ninth Street. It took considerable time for a man who was on duty on Lower Broadway to get up there after he went off duty. Now he will only have to go to the nearest station, and he will be under the supervision of the Roundsmen, Sergeants, and Captains of the precinct to which he is attached. The men stationed at Broadway crossings will do day duty only.

"The steamboat squad men will also be transferred to precincts which take in the water front. They will be detailed on piers just the same as now, only they will be attached to the precincts nearest the point where they are on duty. I shall also increase the number of men along the river front. On some of the larger steamship piers I shall detail two and three men."

The Tribute to Theodore Thomas.

The five composers selected to adorn the "crown" centre-piece to be presented to Theodore Thomas are Beethoven, Wagner, Brahms, Berlioz, and Rubinstein; thus Germany, Austria, France and Russia will be represented. Rudolph Aronson reports additional subscriptions from the following: Addison F. Andrews, Hermann Brode, Arthur W. Tams, Robert Jaffray, Jr., John M. Lander, Morris Reno, Carl Hild, S. L. Studley, Milton Weil, P. A. Schnecker, George F. Bristow, Edgar S. Kelley, C. C. Muller, W. J. Baussmann, Mrs. M. Casta, Wade Chance, Henry Schreiber, Theodor Christ, Xaver Scharwenka, Victor Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holt, T. E. Harms & Co., Bijou Theatre Orchestra, Ad. Neuendorff, Breitkopf & Hurtel, Albert Ross Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Colman, Howard Foote, and Walter Damrosch.

HEAVY CITY BOND ISSUES ASKED.

Bills Now Before the Assembly Would Authorize Twenty Million Dollars of Additional Indebtedness—Some Bills Will Die.

ALBANY, March 9.—Bills which, if passed, would authorize the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds to the amount of almost $20,000,000, are now pending in the Legislature. Some of them will not come out of the committee room; others will be reported with greatly reduced figures.

The Cities Committee now has most of these bills, and is troubled at the magnitude of the requests. It has asked John Proctor Clarke, who represents the Corporation Counsel's office, to come before it prepared to show the needs of these sums. A hearing will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The committee is likely to cut down the nine-million-dollar request for the city schools.

The Dock Board bill, which asks $2,000,000 a year for three years, for making important improvements on the water front, may be amended to reduce the amount. The committee may not know the desirability of the improvements. The request for the money is indorsed by the local administration. Here are the bills which call for cash, with the amounts and purposes:

Mr. Wilson—For the construction of public baths and buildings for the public convenience, $200,000; favorably reported.

Mr. Andrews—For the public charities building, $1,000,000.

Mr. Andrews—For improvements at the Tombs, $800,000.

Mr. Andrews—For general park purposes, $350,000; favorably reported.

Mr. Austin—For a police signal system, $250,000.

Mr. Austin—For water mains, $1,000,000.

Mr. Austin—For school improvements, $9,000,000.

Mr. Wilson—For dock improvements, $6,000,000.

Mr. French—For repaving streets contiguous to public schools, $1,000,000.

In addition, there is Mr. Austin's bill, for the proposed new public building at the corner of Centre and Chambers Streets, for which no cost limit was fixed. This bill, it is said, will not be reported. One argument against it is that, inasmuch as Greater New-York seems an assured fact, it is better to wait and provide a structure large enough for the needs of the greater city.

There are also bills asking authority to spend money for repaving Fifth and other important avenues. It is the policy of the committee to report none of these measures, leaving such matters to the local authorities.

GEN. COLLIS ON PAVING THE STREETS.

Bulk of the Money Available to Go for Asphalt—Would Aid Bicyclists.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis said yesterday that of the $1,250,000 which he has available at present for new pavements, $1,000,000 will be spent for asphalt pavements and the balance for granite block pavements.

Gen. Collis proposes to have one avenue on each side of the city paved wholly with asphalt, but the avenues have not as yet been selected. He is of the opinion that this plan will relieve Fifth Avenue of much of its heavy traffic and give bicyclists greater facilities.

The work of asphalting the cross-town streets will be continued, and ultimately all such streets that are not subjected to the strain of heavy traffic will be paved with asphalt.

Gen. Collis said that he had heard nothing about a bill that has been introduced in the Legislature allowing him to expend an additional million dollars for new pavements this year. He says he would like very much to have such a bill enacted into a law.

HIGH CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Julian Hawthorne, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Grant Allen, and Many Others.

"THE BOATSWAIN'S WATCH,"

By W. W. Jacobs,

APPEARS TO-DAY.

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

CABINET FOR THE MAYOR

Col. Strong Summons the Heads of the City Departments.

TO TALK OVER THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY

One Thing Decided at the First Meeting Was a Dinner—Also to Weigh Municipal Matters.

Mayor Strong has organized the heads of the city departments into a Cabinet, which will meet every Monday afternoon in the Mayor's office, at least until the Legislature shall have completed its business and adjourned for the year.

The Cabinet will include only the heads of departments appointed or retained in office by the Mayor. The first meeting was held yesterday, when, in response to a request from the Mayor, all the heads of departments now in the city, with the exception of Controller Fitch, who is an elective officer, assembled in Col. Strong's office, and talked for an hour.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department, President Barker of the Tax Department, President Wilson of the Board of Health, Col. George E. Waring of the Department of Street Cleaning, Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings; Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Department of Parks; Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; President Joseph Murray of the Excise Department, President E. C. O'Brien of the Dock Department, President La Grange of the Fire Department, Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis, President Silas C. Croft of the Department of Charities, and Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction were among those present. Corporation Counsel Scott is in Bermuda.

The Cabinet talked over several topics of interest to the city, but after the meeting had nothing of importance to announce for publication. It is said, various bills now pending before the Legislature and affecting the interests of this city were discussed, including the Greater New-York bill, but of this nothing could be learned.

Under other Mayors, in recent years, it was the custom to hold conferences with the heads of the departments on pending legislation relative to the city's interest.

One thing that was discussed yesterday was the project of having one dinner, and perhaps a series of monthly dinners, at which the chiefs of the city departments can exchange opinions as to city government. It is now understood that the first dinner will be held on the evening of March 24, at a place not yet agreed on, and that the arrangements for it will be in charge of the Mayor and Col. Waring.

Although Controller Fitch was not invited to yesterday's meeting, Col. Waring wants him to be invited to the dinner, and an invitation will be sent to him.

The date of the Republican State Convention, which will be held in this city, is also set for March 24.

Mayor Strong's explanation of the cabinet meeting was that he desired to get the heads of the city departments together, so that they could touch elbows, get better acquainted with each other, and work in greater unison.

After the meeting, President Roosevelt, Police Commissioner Parker, and Senator Ford had a talk about proposed police legislation, the Raines bill, and other matters pending at Albany.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME CHARGES.

Nobody in Washington Seems to Know Anything About Them.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs may be in possession of the information from Leavenworth, Kansas, contained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, concerning the preference shown in the Soldiers' Home at that place for inmates who take the Keeley cure, but other members of the committee are not aware of it. Mr. Hull left the city Saturday night, to be absent ten days.

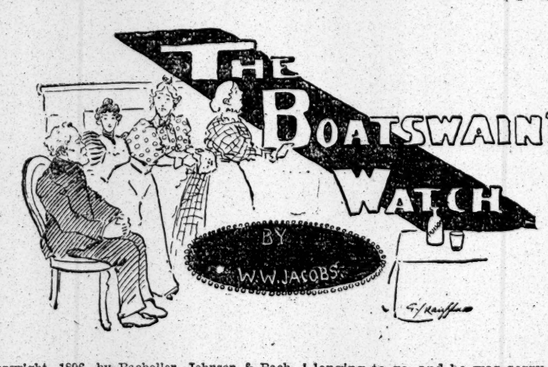
Gen. N. M. Curtis of New-York, the second member of the committee, said to-day that he had heard nothing of the complaints recited in THE TIMES, and if the affidavits made, or alleged to have been made, had been sent here, they had not come under his observation. It is possible that the information may have been collected and sent on, but has not yet reached the committee. Complaints were made in the last Congress against the officers of the same institution, but when made, they were discredited by members of the committee as having been inspired by controversies with which the Senate and the House could not deeply concern themselves.

Members of the Military Affairs Committee, who only know of the alleged charges through THE TIMES, say that if anything of the kind reaches them they will give the complaints attention and will correct any abuses that they can reach.

Bearce's Shipwrecked Seaman Arrive.

Seven shipwrecked seamen of the American bark S. R. Bearce were passengers by the steamship Trinidad, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday. The Bearce hailed from Portland, Me., and grounded on a coral reef while making passage from Turk's Island for Boston with a cargo of salt.

Capt. Rose, her master, remained at Bermuda to attend to the owners' interests. The bark will become a total loss. She was partly insured.



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PART I.

Capt. Polson sat in his comfortable parlor smiling benignly upon his daughter and sister. His ship, after an absence of eighteen months, was once more berthed in the small harbor of Sunset Bay, and the Captain was sitting in that state of good-natured affability which invariably characterized his first appearance after a long absence.

"No news this end, I suppose," he inquired, after a lengthy recital of most extraordinarily uninteresting adventures.

"Not much," said his sister Jane, looking nervously at her niece. "Young Metcalfe has gone into partnership with his father."

"I don't want to hear about those sharks," said the Captain, waxing red; "tell me about honest men."

"Joe Lewis has had a month's imprisonment for stealing fowls," said Miss Polson, meekly. "Mrs. Burton has had twins; dear little fellows they are, fat as butter. She has named one of them Polson after you—the greedy one."

"Any deaths?" inquired the Captain, snappishly, as he eyed the innocent lady suspiciously.

"Poor old Jasper Wheeler has gone," said his sister; "he was very resigned. He borrowed enough money to get a big doctor from London, and when he heard that there was no hope for him he said he was just longing to go, and he was sorry he couldn't take all his dear ones with him. Mary Hewson is married to Jack Draper, and young Metcalfe's banns go up for the third time next Sunday."

"I hope he gets a tartar," said the vindictive Captain. "Who's the girl? Some silly little fool, I know. She ought to be warned."

"I don't believe in interfering in marriages," said his daughter Chrissie, shaking her head sagely.

"Oh," said the Captain, staring, "you don't? Now you've put your hair up and taken to wearing long frocks, I suppose you're beginning to think of it."

"Yes; Auntie wants to tell you something," said the daughter, rising and crossing the room.

"No, I don't," said Miss Polson, hastily.

"You'd better do it," said Chrissie, giving her a little push; "there's a dear. I'll go up and lock myself in my room."

The face of the Captain, while this conversation was passing, was a study in suppressed emotions. He was a firm advocate for importing the manners of the quarter-deck into private life, the only drawback being that he had to leave behind him the language usual in that locality. To this omission he usually ascribed his failures.

"Sit down, Chrissie," he commanded; "sit down, Jane. Now, miss, what's all this about?"

"I don't like to tell you," said Chrissie, folding her hands in her lap. "I know you'll be cross. You're so unreasonable."

The Captain stared—frightfully.

"I'm going to be married," said Chrissie, suddenly. "There! To Jack Metcalfe—there! So you'll have to learn to love him. He's going to try and love you for my sake."

To his sister's dismay, the Captain got up and, brandishing his fists, walked violently to and fro. By these simple but unusual means decorum was preserved.

"If you were only a boy," said the Captain, when he had regained his seat, "I should know what to do with you."

"If I were a boy," said Chrissie, who, having braced herself up for the fray, meant to go through with it, "I shouldn't want to marry Jack. Don't be silly, father."

"Jane," said the Captain, in a voice which made the lady addressed start in her chair, "what do you mean by it?"

"It isn't my fault," said Miss Polson, feebly. "I told her how it would be. And it was so gradual. He admired my geraniums at first, and, of course, I was deceived. There are so many people who admire my geraniums, whether it is because the window has a south aspect—"

"Oh!" said the Captain, rudely, "that'll do, Jane. If he wasn't a lawyer, I'd go round and break his neck. Chrissie is only nineteen, and she'll come for a year's cruise with me. Perhaps the sea air'll strengthen her head. We'll see who's master in this family."

"I'm sure I don't want to be master," said his daughter, taking a weapon of fine cambric out of her pocket, and getting ready for action, "I can't help liking people. Auntie likes him, too. Don't you, auntie?"

"Yes," said Miss Polson, bravely.

"Very good," said the autocrat, promptly. "I'll take you both for a cruise."

"You're making me very unhappy," said Chrissie, burying her face in the handkerchief.

"You'll be more unhappy before I've done with you," said the Captain, grimly. "And while I think of it, I'll step around and stop those banns."

His daughter caught him by the arm as he was passing, and laid her face on his sleeve. "You'll make me look so foolish," she wailed.

"That'll make it easier for you to come to sea with me," said her father. "Don't cry all over my sleeve. I'm going to see a parson. Run up stairs and play with your dolls, and if you're a good girl I'll bring you in some sweets."

He put on his hat, and, closing the front door with a bang, went off to the new rector to knock two years off the age which his daughter kept for purposes of matrimony. The rector, grieved at such duplicity in one so young, met him more than half way, and he came out from him smiling placidly until his attention was attracted by a young man on the other side of the road, who was regarding him with manifest awkwardness.

"Good evening, Capt. Polson," he said, crossing the road.

"Oh," said the Captain, stopping. "I wanted to speak to you. I suppose you wanted to marry my daughter while I was out of the way to save trouble. Just the manly thing I should have expected of you.

Brandishing His Fists, Walked Violently To and Fro.

I've stopped the banns, and I'm going to take her for a voyage with me. You'll have to look elsewhere, my lad."

"The ill feeling is all on your side, Captain," said Metcalfe reddening.

"Ill feeling?" snorted the Captain; "you put me in the witness box and make me a laughing stock in the place with your silly attempts at jokes, lose me £500, and then try and marry my daughter while I'm at sea. Ill feeling be hanged."

"That was business," said the other.

"It was," said the Captain, "and this is business, too. Mine. I'll look after it, I promise you. I think I know who'll look silly this time. I'd sooner see my girl in heaven than married to a rascal of a lawyer."

"You'd want good eyesight," retorted Metcalfe, who was becoming ruffled.

"I don't want to bandy words with you," said the Captain with dignity, after a long pause devoted to thinking of something worth bandying. "You think you're a clever fellow, but I know a cleverer. You're quite welcome to marry my daughter if you can."

He turned on his heel, and, refusing to listen to any further remarks, went on his way rejoicing. Arrived home, he lit his pipe, and, throwing himself into an armchair, related his exploits. Chrissie had recourse to her handkerchief again, more for effect than use, but Miss Polson, who was a tender soul, took hers out and wept unrestrainedly. At first the Captain took it well enough. It was a tribute to his power, but when they took to sobbing one against the other his temper rose, and he sternly commanded silence.

"I shall be like—this—every day at sea," sobbed Chrissie, vindictively, "only worse, making us all ridiculous."

"Stop that noise directly," vociferated the Captain.

"We c—c—can't," sobbed Miss Polson.

"And we d—don't want to," said Chrissie. "It's all we can do, and we're going to do it. You'd better g—go out and stop something else. You c—can't stop us."

The Captain took the advice and went, and in the billiard room of the "George" heard some news which set him thinking, and which brought him back somewhat earlier than he had at first intended. A small group at his gate broke up into its elements at his approach, and the Captain, following his sister and daughter into the room, sat down and eyed them severely.

"So you're going to run off to London to get married, are you, Miss?" he said, ferociously. "Well, we'll see. You don't go out of my sight until we sail, and if I catch that pettifogging lawyer round at my gate again, I'll break every bone in his body. Mind that."

For the next three days the Captain kept his daughter under observation, and never allowed her to stir abroad except in his company. The evening of the third day, to his own great surprise, he spent at a Dorcas. The company was not congenial, several of the ladies putting their work away and glaring frigidly at the intruder, and, though they could see clearly that he was suffering greatly, made no attempt to put him at his ease. He was very thoughtful all the way home, and the next day took a partner into the concern in the shape of his boatswain.

"You understand, Tucker," he concluded, as the hapless seaman stood in a cringing attitude before Chrissie, "that you never let my daughter out of your sight. When she goes out, you go with her."

"Yessir," said Tucker, "and suppose she tells me to go home, what am I to do then?"

"You're a fool," said the Captain, sharply. "It doesn't matter what she says or does; unless you are in the same room you are never to be more than three yards from her."

"Make it four, Cap'n," said the boatswain, in a broken voice.

"Three," said the Captain, "and, mind, she's artful. All girls are, and she'll try and give you the slip. I've had information given me as to what's going on. Whatever happens, you are not to leave her."

"I wish you'd get somebody else, Sir," said Tucker, very respectfully. "There's a lot of chaps aboard that'd like the job."

"You're the only man I can trust," said the Captain shortly. "When I give you orders I know they'll be obeyed. It's your watch now."

He went out humming. Chrissie took up a book and sat down, utterly ignoring the woe-begone figure which stood the regulation three yards from her, twisting its cap in its hands.

"I'm Captain Here," Said Susan.

"I hope, Miss," said the boatswain, after standing patiently for three-quarters of an hour, "as 'ow you won't think I sought arter this 'ere little job."

"No," said Chrissie, without looking up.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Improve on Evidence of Returning Reason in Washington.

A SQUEEZE IN BALTIMORE AND OHIO

Large Transactions in Tobacco Within Narrow Limits Cause Suspicion—Regular Dividends for Sugar.

MONDAY—P. M.

London came higher this morning, but it was some time before this market showed any signs of responding to the improvement abroad. In the afternoon, however, when it became known that the disposition in Washington seemed to be to take moderately rational action on the Cuban belligerency resolutions, prices rallied quite sharply, and, as a rule, closed at the highest of the day.

Speculative interest centred in Tobacco, the sales of which amounted to 83,652 shares. Thousands of shares changed hands within a limit of half a point, and this fact gave rise to the suspicion that the transactions were not genuine—in other words, that the clique manipulating the stock was making use of matched orders for the purpose of inducing outsiders to take a hand in the game. All the news on the stock was of a bearish character, but, nevertheless, its net loss for the day was only ¾. General Electric was active and strong, advancing to 35⅝, and closing at 35, a net gain of ⅞ on sales of 23,899 shares. After the price touched 35, there seemed to be an attempt to feed out all the stock the market would take. More than 60 per cent. of the day's business was done in Tobacco and General Electric. The American Sugar Company declared its regular dividends to-day, but the stock was only moderately active, and closed ⅛ higher than Saturday.

The trading in Baltimore and Ohio doubled that of any other railway stock, and yet there were less than 15,000 shares done in it. Nevertheless, that was a large business for a stock which, until ten days ago, had never been active in this market. It was an uncomfortable day for those short of the stock, not so much on account of the advance of 3 points as of the loaning rate which was established for it in the afternoon. This at one time was equivalent to $87.50 for the use of every 100 shares of stock for twenty-four hours. The squeeze was made possible by the failure to arrive from Baltimore of a block of stock which had been sold in the latter part of the week. The Granger stocks were quiet, but closed fractionally higher. The general list, while dull, was firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $70,605,397; balances, $4,823,289; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $180,149.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54⅜@55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,022,525
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,965,984
Net exports to date, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports to date, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports to date, 1893	28,765,258

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.18¾ for loan and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio
Cleveland, L. & W. pf.
General Electric
National Lead
United States Rubber

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf.
American Tobacco
Manhattan Con.
Metropolitan Traction
National Lead pf.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio con., 1988
Ohio & Mississippi 1st sp. g., Dor.

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande 4s.
Erie 2d con. cfs.
Northern Pacific & M. 1st L. r.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s of 1907, coupon, declined ⅝, the 4s of 1925, coupon, ¼, and the 5s, registered, ¼. The sales were $5,500 4s, 1925, registered, at 117⅜@117¼; $70,000 do, coupon, at 117¼@117⅜, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾.

The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	108¾	108¾
4s, c., 1907	110	111½
4s, r., 1925	117⅛	117⅜
4s, c., 1925	117	117¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
6s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	118
Commerce	200
Continental	128
Fourth National	185
Gallatin National	295
German-American	112
Hanover	310
Importers and Traders'	535
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	185
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	235
New-York County	580
National Bank North America	125
Pacific	150
Park	273
Phenix	107½
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Tradesmen's	90
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of 15 shares of Tradesmen's at 90.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	14⅜	15	13	15	15	15¼	3,110
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60	58	58	58½	58⅝	1,305
American Express	112	112	112	112	111	113	1
*American Sugar Refineries	115⅝	116½	115½	116½	116	116½	11,442
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾	102	285
American Tobacco	73½	78¾	71¾	77⅛	72⅜	73	83,652
American Tobacco pf	100½	102	100½	102	101	102	70
Ann Arbor pf	25	25	25	25	25	28	16
Atchison, Topeka & S. F., all in. p'd	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16½	850
*At., Top. & S. F. pf., when iss	25⅝	26	25⅜	26	25⅝	26⅜	600
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	17⅝	14⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	15,425
*Brooklyn R. T.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	23½	24	122
Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	50	50½	202
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	110
Chicago & Alton	156	156	155½	155½	155	158	72
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66	66½	66	66½	66¼	66½	1,290
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77	77	76¾	77	77	77⅛	4,710
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	104	500
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅛	77¼	76½	77¼	77¼	77⅝	7,580
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	1,045
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35¾	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	35¾	36	492
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	89	89	89	89	88½	89½	200
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	51	51	51	51	51½	52½	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4⅞	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3	4	30
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	156	153½	156	154	156	27
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	126	127½	328
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	1,460
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. p'd	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	1,050
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	41⅞	42	41⅞	42			500
General Electric	34¼	35⅝	34¼	35	35	35¼	29,899
Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅞	200
Laclede Gas	27⅛	27¾	27	27	26½	27	1,715
Lake Erie & Western	20	20	20	20	19¼	20	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¾	73¾	71½	71½	71½	74	55
Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	53	52⅜	53	53	53⅛	5,405
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾	100
Manhattan Consolidated	103	103	103¼	104½	104¼	104⅝	4,327
*Metropolitan Traction	103	103	102½	102½	104		312
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	80	50
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	68	69	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	29	29	28¼	28¾	28⅝	29	600
Missouri Pacific	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24½	24¾	1,430
*National Lead Co.	23	23½	23	23½	23	23½	650
*National Lead Co. pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	85¾	86½	135
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	106¼	107	15
New-York Central	98	98	98	98	97½	98	139
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	180	180	180	180	177	180	10
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	70	75	6
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	118	118	118	118			1
New-York, L. E. & West., all in. p'd	16	16	16	16	16	16½	200
Norfolk & Western	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	1½	2	200
North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	705
Northern Pacific	4	4⅛	4	4	4⅛	4	550
Northern Pacific pf	17	17½	17	17	17¼	17	1,028
Ontario Mining	14	14	14	14	13		44
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	15	12
Oregon S. L. & U. N., t. r.	6	6	6	6	5	6	101
Pacific Mail	24⅜	26	24½	26	25¾	26	2,840
Philadelphia & Reading 1st in. p'd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	3,100
P., C., C. & St. L.	5	5	5	5	4⅝	5	100
St. Louis Southwestern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	12	13¾	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	41	41	41	41	40	41	100
St. Paul & Omaha	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	19¼	20	300
Southern Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾	175
Southern Railway	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30½	612
Southern Railway pf	72⅝	73	72⅝	73	72⅝	73	725
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅛	30¼	29½	30¼	30	30¼	335
Texas Pacific, t. r.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝	200
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	335
United States Cordage, t. r.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5½	355
United States Cordage gtd., t. r.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	21½	25
*United States Leather pf	61¼	63⅝	60¾	61¼	61¼	61½	3,100
United States Rubber pf	25	25½	25	25½	25¼	25⅝	1,075
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18	18¼	120
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	84⅜	84¼	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	881
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11¼	11	11¼	11	11¾	1,400
Total sales							194,671

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.15	500
Phoenix	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.06	500
Total sales							1,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	109¾	North Pac 3d Coup	80⅞
3,000	109¾	9,000	80⅞
1,000	110	5,000	81⅛
2,000	109	15,000	81⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		13,000	81⅛
10,000	60	20,000	81⅛
Atch, Top & S F 2d		5,000	81⅝
3-4s Class A		14,000	81½
Trust Receipts.		13,000	81¾
1st installment paid		7,000	82
20,000	26½	North Pac Cons 5s	
15,000	26⅜	10,000	45¾
5,000	26¼	29,000	46
5,000	26⅜	10,000	46¼
Atch, Top & S F		40,000	46⅛
gen 4s		35,000	46
when issued		10,000	45⅞
10,000	80¼	16,000	45⅝
Atlan & Pac gtd 4s		20,000	45⅞
5,000	40	17,000	45¾
Atlan & Pac inc		20,000	45½
1,000	2¾	3,000	45⅝
Baltimore & O 5s		5,000	46
1885-1925	85⅜	30,000	45⅞
14,000	85⅜	10,000	45¾
B & O Con 5s 1988		13,000	46
13,000	95	12,000	45¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Trust Co certfs	
4,000	100½	1,000	45⅝
4,000	100	5,000	45¾
5,000	99¾	16,000	45¾
1,000	99⅞	25,000	46
1,000	100	16,000	45⅞
Bur C R & N 1st		Nor Pac col 1st nts	
5,000	106⅞	10,000	88¼
Canada South'n 2d		7,000	88½
1,000	104	8,000	88⅝
Central N J 1st		3,000	88¾
Consol 1899		10,000	88½
2,000	109½	20,000	88¾
Central N J 1st		10,000s3	88⅞
Conv 1902		5 000	88⅞
5,000	119	43,000	89
5,000	119½	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	
Ches & O gen 4½s		Trust Co certfs	
9,000	74	5,000	34½
Chic, B & Q cons 7s		4,000	33
1,000c	117¼	Ohio & Miss 1st	
2,000	117¼	Springfield Div	
2,000 s3	117¼	3,000	101
28,000	117½	6,000	101¼
Chic B & Q conv 5s		Oregon Impvmt 1st	
2,000	100	15,000	85
5,000	100½	Oregon Short Line 5s	
Chic, R & Q Deb 5s		Trust Co certfs	
2,000 c	100	5,000	112
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000s3	112
6,000	111	2,000	112
Chic & Nor Pac 1st		2,000	112¼
Trust Receipts		1,000	112¾
13,000	112½	1,000	113
Oreg S L & U N Con		Trust Receipts	
4,000	68¼	1,000	68½
1,000	68½	3,000	68¾
7,000	68	1,000	102¼
People's G & C Chic		16,000	102
1st con 6s		2d gtd 6s	
1,000	102¼	6,000	103
16,000	102	Peo & Eastern 1st	
2d gtd 6s		6,000	80
6,000	103	Phila & Reading	
Peo & Eastern 1st		2d pref inc	
6,000	80	2d Gold 6s	
Phila & Reading		Trust Co certfs	
2d pref inc		1st instlmt paid	
2d Gold 6s		5,000	18½
Trust Co certfs		Phil & Rdg gen 4s	
1st instlmt paid		Trust Co certfs	
5,000	18½	10,000	78
Phil & Rdg gen 4s		2,000	77¾
Trust Co certfs		Phil & Rg Defd Inc	
10,000	78	J P M & Co ctfs	
2,000	77¾	1st instlmt paid	
Phil & Rg Defd Inc		5 000	1
J P M & Co ctfs		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
1st instlmt paid		3,000	76
5 000	1	5,000	76¼
Rio Grande Wn 1st		Rome, W & Og Cons	
3,000	76	10,000	119
5,000	76¼	St L & Iron Mount	
Rome, W & Og Cons		1st Ext 5s	
10,000	119	1,000	100⅛
St L & Iron Mount		St L Southw'n 1st	
1st Ext 5s		7,000	75¼
1,000	100⅛	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
St L Southw'n 1st		5,000	94½
7,000	75¼	5,000	94½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		1,000	73½
5,000	94½	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
5,000	94½	8,000	95
1,000	73½	South Pac of Cal 5s	
So Pac of Ariz 1st		Consolidated	
8,000	95	10,000	91
South Pac of Cal 5s		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Consolidated		1,000	92
10,000	91	San An & Ar P 4s	
Southn Ry 1st 5s		2,000	57
1,000	92	Seaside & B B 1st	
San An & Ar P 4s		1,000	80¼
2,000	57	Tex & N U Cons 5s	
Seaside & B B 1st		7,000	96
1,000	80¼	5,000	94⅞
Tex & N U Cons 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
7,000	96	3,000	89¼
5,000	94⅞	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		8,000	23½
3,000	89¼	5,000	23⅛
Tex & Pac 2d Inc		5,000	23⅜
8,000	23½	40,000	23⅝
5,000	23⅛	5,000	23¾
5,000	23⅜	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
40,000	23⅝	2,000	107½
5,000	23¾	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		4 000	103¾
2,000	107½	Union Pac 1st '99	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s		3,000	104
4 000	103¾	U P Denv & Gulf 1st	
Union Pac 1st '99		5,000	37½
3,000	104	11,000	37
U P Denv & Gulf 1st		2,000	37½
5,000	37½	U S Leather Co 6s	
11,000	37	10,000	111
2,000	37½	2,000	110⅝
U S Leather Co 6s		Virginia Midl'd G M	
10,000	111	1,000	102
2,000	110⅝	Wabash 1st 5s	
Virginia Midl'd G M		2,000	107¼
1,000	102	Wabash R R 2d	
Wabash 1st 5s		1,000	75
2,000	107¼	West Shore Gtd 4s	
Wabash R R 2d		2,000	105⅞
1,000	75	4,000	105⅞
West Shore Gtd 4s		W'n N Y & Penn 1st	
2,000	105⅞	1,000	106
4,000	105⅞	Wn N Y & Penn Inc	
W'n N Y & Penn 1st		17,000	15
1,000	106	W'n U Col Trust 5s	
Wn N Y & Penn Inc		1,000	106½
17,000	15	Wiscon Cen Co 1st	
W'n U Col Trust 5s		Trust Receipts	
1,000	106½	3,000	43¾
Wiscon Cen Co 1st		5,000	43
Trust Receipts		Total sales	$1,277,000
3,000	43¾		
5,000	43		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 100½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 99, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 17½. Declined—Erie second consols, 1¼ to 75½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 56⅝; Erie, ⅜, to 16⅜; St. Paul, ⅝, to 78⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 6½. British consols advanced 5-16, to 109 5-16, for money, and 5-16, to 109⅝, for the account.

LONDON, March 9—5:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 72½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 21½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 9.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	40½	42½
American Grocery 1st pf.		55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	--
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line		11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	104	105¾
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	135	--
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	--
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	--
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	--
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171¼	172½
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99⅜	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9¼	9⅜
Brooklyn Traction pf	50	52
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105⅜	105⅝
‡Brooklyn Union Gas stock	85¼	86¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103½	--
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76
Celluloid Company stock	63	--
Central & South American Tel	120½	123½
Central Cross-Town	191	--
Central Park, North & East River	160	--
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock		¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. bonds		39
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	--
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	--
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	78	--
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	104
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	50	60
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100¼	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	200	214
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	--
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	--
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.		62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	64	69
Fort Wayne Gas stock	79½	--
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	91	94
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	298	--
Garfield National Bank	450	--
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	108
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Guaranty Trust Company	400	410
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	91
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	96	99
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	24	27
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	--
†Holland Trust stock		85
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	542
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	64½	66½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	107	--
†Iron Steamboat	5	8
†Iron Steamboat bonds		70
Journeay & Burnham	42	--
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	183	186
Lafayette Gas stock	86½	89½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	98½	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	29	33
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76	77
†Lorillard Company pf.	104	108
†Madison Square Garden stock		14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	76
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	--
Manhattan Trust Company	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	185	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	--
Mercantile Trust Company	390	410
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14½	--
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	55	59
Mich. Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	84	88
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)		80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)		60
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	225	240
National Citizens' Bank	132	238
National Bank of Commerce	200	210
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	99
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	58½	--
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	102
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Amsterdam Gas Co.	2½	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific 1s bonds	26	--
New-Orleans Pacific 1 g. stubs	1	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37¼	38½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	72	74½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	87	88½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	--
N. Y., L. & W. stock	118	121
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	34	--
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120½	--
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	--
New-York Air Brake Co.	5	--
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	110	111
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	--
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	305
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)		11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	--
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	--
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	199	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	72
Pennsylvania Coal	338	342
†P., McKeesport & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	84½	86
Pratt & Whitney		14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.		78
Queens County Bank stock	170	--
Real Estate Trust Company	162	--
Retsof Mining Company bonds	48	52½
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	--
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	109½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	201
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	--
St. Paul Gas stock	69	70½
Standard Gas	78	80
Standard Gas pf.	108½	110½
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111
‡Standard Oil Trust	227	229
‡Steinway Railway 6s	109	111
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	--
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	15	--
Third Avenue Railroad	176½	179½
Third National Bank	104	107
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	255
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.		15½
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
†Trenton Potteries pf	36	38
Trow Directory pf	30	38
Union Ferry stock	68¾	70¼
†Union Ferry 5s	104	105½
†Union Railway (Huckleberry)	98	--
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	104	106
Union Trust	720	--
Union Typewriter 1st pf	85	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	73½
Union Typewriter	5½	7
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	215
United States Trust	1030	--
Wagner Car Company	154½	156½
Washington Trust Company	182½	190
Western Gas Company	66½	68¼
†Western Gas Company bonds	88½	90¼
Winona & Southern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	15	17½
*Worcester Traction pf	88	90
Worthington Pump	16	18
Worthington Pump pf	75	78

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Cleve., C. & S.—			
Mile

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE

5% GOLD BONDS,

Dated April 1, 1884. Due April 1, 1934.
Listed on New-York Stock Exchange.

The Mortgage securing this issue provides, by deposit of a sufficient amount with the Trustee, for the retirement of all prior liens. These Bonds are secured by a Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, subject to the prior liens, and in addition by deposit with the Trustee of certain issues of leased line first mortgage bonds, equal in amount, by which they are a first lien on 390 miles of the road in Iowa and Dakota, restricted to $15,000 per mile.

The property is in prime condition. The year 1895 was the most prosperous in the history of the Company; the stock receiving 4 % dividends.

These Bonds are part of the $584,000 issued to provide funds for the redemption of a similar amount of Iowa City & Western Railway First Mortgage 7 % Bonds, which were called for payment March 1st at 105 and interest.

We offer these Bonds at 101 and interest, and will accept in payment the Iowa City & Western First Mortgage Bonds, adjusting the difference in cash.

Spencer Trask & Co., 27 & 29 Pine St. | **Hollister & Babcock, 17 & 19 Broad St.**
NEW-YORK.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.

BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS.

The undersigned Committee, representing the General Mortgage Bondholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, after careful consideration, have decided not to accept the plan for the reorganization of said Railroad Company, presented by Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward N. Gibbs.

All bond and stockholders of said Company are requested not to deposit under said plan, as another plan, purely in the interest of the security holders of this Company, is in course of preparation.

Dated March 6th, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
PATRICK CALHOUN, Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

GOLD YOU WANT IT!
WE'VE GOT IT!
$10,000 SHARES FOR $500.
$1,000 SHARES FOR $65.
(Shares fully paid and non-assessable.)
THESE GOLD PROPERTIES LOCATED AT

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Our mines the only producing mines in which stock can be bought at such extraordinary low figures.
BUY at ONCE; STOCK ADVANCING RAPIDLY.
FRANK P. ARBUCKLE,
23 Union Square, New-York, or Denver, Col.
TRANSFER OFFICE,
NEW-YORK BANKING HOUSE,
(Rooms 4 and 7.) 23 UNION SQUARE.
Mr. ARBUCKLE refers to Dun's or Bradstreet's.

New-York, March 3, 1896.

The undersigned Trustee under an Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY (guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 oclock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this committee, dated February 5, 1896, there have been deposited upward of 226,700 shares of the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company out of a total issue of 240,000 shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that further deposits of such stock with THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, No. 36 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, or its agent, the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, may be made, **upon payment of the assessment of $6 per share** on or before **MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896**, after which date no further deposits will be received except in the discretion of the committee and upon payment of a **penalty of $1 per share**, in addition to the above-mentioned assessment of $6 per share.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, New-York City.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

QUOTATIONS AND APPRAISEMENT MADE FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated September 30, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest; the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($43,147.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th day of March, 1896. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall, New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 7th March, 1896.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on that date, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th day of April next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.
New-York, March 9, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable April 2, 1896:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends 1¾ per cent.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 per cent.

The transfer books will close on March 16 at three o'clock P. M., and be reopened on April 3.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
49 Wall St., New-York City, Feb. 13, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on March 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 29, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 2 to March 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Chief Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing July 1, 1896: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Washington Barracks, D. C. Also the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use at above named posts, (except Forts Adams, McPherson, and Myer, and St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks, during five months commencing July 1, 1896; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate, with Prices Generally Higher.

FIRMER CABLES AND HIGHER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Higher—Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

The grain markets tended to higher prices, through better news from abroad and firmer Western markets and decreased amount on passage, while speculation was only moderate. Provisions were firmer and very quiet. Cotton was active and much higher on freer outside buying. Coffee followed Europe and closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80	@	80¼
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	26	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33½	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7 11-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.00	@	10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.55	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½	@	22
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾	@	13¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@	10¾
Copper, lake	11	@	11¾
Lead	3.15	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at an advance of ⅜c on firmer cables, firmer West, local covering, and moderate foreign buying, with a decrease of 80,000 bushels on passage....Spot was without demand and held at an advance of ⅜c, with options....Quotations at the close: No. 2 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 56,926 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 126,375 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 16,234 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 386,963 bushels, or to 2,877,722 bushels, 100,660 bushels contract red and 314,231 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and 227,500 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,553,000 bushels, or to 62,536,000 bushels, against 77,717,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ¼c higher, with only a light local demand, and prices following the West....Spot was scarce and held firmly, without business for the day: No. 2 quoted at 3½c over May in elevator, and 4½c over May delivered....Receipts, 54,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 143,594 bushels....Clearances hence, 8,537 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 27,064 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 113,978 bushels, or to 131,913 bushels, (no No. 2, mixed, 6,886 bushels steamer mixed)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,012,000 bushels, or to 14,050,000 bushels, against 13,792,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without special demand and trading very quiet at unchanged prices....Spot were dull and firm at unchanged prices....Sales, 38,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; No. 3 white at 26¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28¾c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾@26c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23½c; No. 2 Chicago, 27c; track mixed, 26@27c for 16,000 bushels; track white, 27@29c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 102,000 bushels; exports, 65 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 51,689 bushels, or to 1,544,395 bushels, (435,897 bushels No. 2 white and 191,966 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 226,000 bushels, or to 7,227,000 bushels, against 6,409,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	73⅜@74	74
April	...	...@...	74⅜
May	975,000	71¾@72 3-16	72¼
June	...	...@...	71¾
July	210,000	71 7-16@71 13-16	71¾
Total	1,285,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	...	...@...	37¼
May	35,000	36 @36⅛	36⅜
July	10,000	36⅛@37	37
Total	45,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	...	...@...	25½
May	15,000	25⅜@...	25⅜
No. 2 White—			
March	...	...@...	27
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate and the market steady. Sales, 15,325 bbls, including of City Mills, 5,500 bbls patents, 4,500 bbls clear, 250 bbls extra, and 125 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4; 450 bbls Winter patents at $4.10; 1,500 bbls straights at $3.75@$3.90; 600 bbls clear at $3.60; 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.90, and 150 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90, in sacks....Arrivals, 10,200 bbls and 9,168 sacks; exports, 3,003 bbls and 38,823 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 55,807 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.70; fancy, $2.85.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; brewers' meal, 87½c; grits, 87½c; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 78c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21; spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Slow demands prevailed; exporters would have taken small lots of good off yellow at 24¾c, but 25c was the lowest rate named by the few holders of that grade; prime yellow was offered at 25½c, and had 25¼c bid; there was not much oil on offer, with the principal holders retaining stocks in warehouses; so long as there was no pressure of the full lots held, there was no especial excess in the amounts offered for sale to the demand; therefore the fairly steady tone that existed; there was a lot of 100 bbls crude taken at 21c; however, the lowest sale that has been made in Texas in the placing of 4 cars crude at 16.85c, free on board there or at 20c delivered in Chicago, and through the slack demands from the West and advancing season discouraging the holding interest there, a tank of crude, in bulk, was obtained at a Southeast coast point to come here at 17c....LINSEED OIL was at very regular prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at fairly even prices; pure to unracked yellow at 60c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 9.—Oil opened highest, lowest, and closed $1.30. Standard's price, $1.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The West was strong, with advances of 17½c for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 7½ to 10 points for bacon, with slightly increased speculative demands and some of the packers buying, while the receipts of hogs were packers and under estimates. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 4,763 bbls pork; 8,096,178 lb lard; 5,565,189 lb meats; same time last year, 4,843 bbls pork, 9,196,190 lb lard; 10,392,475 lb meats. Chicago shipments lard; 3,530 bbls pork; 7,711,454 lb lard; 10,812,264 lb meats; same time last year, 5,581 bbls pork; 8,500,948 lb lard; 11,883,290 lb meats.

LARD—The West had a trifle better speculative demand, but was not improved in its cash demand, but was not improved in its cash trading, but higher hog receipts than had been looked for started prices upward 7½ points; March closed at the West 5.30c nominal; May was at 5.40@5.45c, closing at 5.42@5.45c; July at 5.52c bid to 5.60c, closing at 5.57½c bid. Here there was unimportant cash demand, with 5.55c nominal. May option at 5.72c nominal. Quoted nominal. May option at 5.72c nominal. City steam was steady at 5c. Sales of 125 tcs. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.90c; South American at 6.15c. Compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was strong, and 17½c higher, with more of a trading in the options, where March closed at $9.07½; May was at $9.70 to $9.87½, closing at $9.82½@$9.85; July at $9.92½ to $10.07½, closing at $10.02½. Here there was a dull export trading; sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was freer buying by the packers of short ribs, encouraged by the movement of hogs, with, at the West, March closing at $5.10, nominal; May was at $5.20@$5.27½, closing at $5.22½@$5.25; July at $5.30@$5.37½, closing at $5.35, bid.

CUTMEATS—All Western meats were offered at about steady prices without bringing more than a light business, but for city meats the tendency was rather favoring buyers. Sales of 30,000 lb city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 8c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—There was a small export business at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at easy prices, with trading slack. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

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TALLOW—There was an even market at 3 13-16c for city, under regular moderate export demands and a little home inquiry. Sales of 100 hhds city, for England, at 3 13-16c, and 100 hhds do, local trade, at 3 13-16c. For country, packages free, small demands at 3¾@3¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were slow inquiries, with general offers to sell at 4¾c. A lot of 25,000 lb city was taken at 4¾c. In lard stearine, absence of material demand; Western, to arrive, offered at 6⅜c, and city at 6½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and 10@35 points higher on free foreign buying, better cables, and local covering. Havre was steady at ½@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio firmer and quiet; No. 7 quoted at 15¾@13¾c; sales, 2,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 to 8, at 13¾c, cost and freight; 2,100 bags Maracaibo, and 700 bags Bucaramauga on private terms....Opening Call—11:00 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 13c; May, 500 bags at 12.45c, 1,000 bags at 12.50c; June, 1,000 bags at 12.20c; July, 750 bags at 11.95c; September, 1,500 bags at 11.25c; December, 500 bags at 10.95c; total, 5,500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 750 bags at 13c; April 500 bags at 12.80c; May, 750 bags at 12.45c, 250 bags at 12.50c, 250 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.60c; June, 500 bags at 12.15c, 500 bags at 12.20c; July 250 bags at 11.90c, 1,000 bags at 11.85c, 500 bags at 11.80c; September, 500 bags at 11.20c, 1,500 bags at 11.15c, 2,750 bags at 11.20c; December, 1,500 bags at 10.90, 1,250 bags at 10.85c, 250 bags at 11.95; total for day, 13,250 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags January for October; 30 points paid to exchange 1,750 bags January for October. May, 250 bags at 12.45c, and June, 250 bags at 12.15c, were closed together. Exchange —35 points paid to exchange 500 bags June for May; 60 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; total, 24,750 bags.

Closing prices: January, 10.80@10.90c; February, 10.75@10.85c; March, 13.15@13.25c; April, 12.75@12.80c; May, 12.35@12.60c; June, 12.15@12.25c; July, 11.85@11.95c; August, 11.45@11.55c; September, 11.15@11.20; October, 10.05@10.10c; November, 10.95@11.05c; December, 10.90@10.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and followed the advance at Liverpool, together with increased buying orders near the close, which caused an advance of 8@14 points and a firm market....Spot was steady at 1-16c advance. Sales, 2,760 bales to shippers and 236 bales to spinners, with 1,600 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 15-16c; middling uplands, 7 11-16c.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. High- est.	Extremes. Low- est.	Sales
March	7.37@7.40	7.39	7.29	1,000
April	7.49@7.50	7.49	7.40	35,000
May	7.53@7.54	7.54	7.44	93,900
June	7.57@....	7.57	7.48	21,900
July	7.58@7.59	7.59	7.50	16,400
August	7.58@7.59	7.59	7.50	54,000
September	7.37@....	7.37	7.32	2,900
October	7.26@7.27	7.27	7.22	12,200
November	7.22@7.24	7.22	1.18	10,000
December	7.25@7.26	7.25	7.22	9,200
January	7.29@7.31	....	....	....
Total				225,000

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 9,937 bales, against 28,597 bales same day last year.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades scarce and a fair demand reported at full rates....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Demand only moderate, with prices unchanged....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4¼c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was again dull, but held rmly....Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4¼c....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Slow demands prevailed; exporters would have taken small lots of good off yellow at 24¾c, but 25c was the lowest rate named by the few holders of that grade; prime yellow was offered at 25½c, and had 25¼c bid; there was not much oil on offer, with the principal holders retaining stocks in warehouses; so long as there was no pressure of the full lots held, there was no especial excess in the amounts offered for sale to the demand; therefore the fairly steady tone that existed; there was a lot of 100 bbls crude taken at 21c; however, the lowest sale that has been made in Texas in the placing of 4 cars crude at 16.85c, free on board there or at 20c delivered in Chicago, and through the slack demands from the West and advancing season discouraging the holding interest there, a tank of crude, in bulk, was obtained at a Southeast coast point to come here at 17c....LINSEED OIL was at very regular prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at fairly even prices; pure to unracked yellow at 60c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 9.—Oil opened highest, lowest, and closed $1.30. Standard's price, $1.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The West was strong, with advances of 17½c for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 7½ to 10 points for bacon, with slightly increased speculative demands and some of the packers buying, while the receipts of hogs were packers and under estimates. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 4,763 bbls pork; 8,096,178 lb lard; 5,565,189 lb meats; same time last year, 4,843 bbls pork, 9,196,190 lb lard; 10,392,475 lb meats. Chicago shipments lard; 3,530 bbls pork; 7,711,454 lb lard; 10,812,264 lb meats; same time last year, 5,581 bbls pork; 8,500,948 lb lard; 11,883,290 lb meats.

LARD—The West had a trifle better speculative demand, but was not improved in its cash demand, but was not improved in its cash trading, but higher hog receipts than had been looked for started prices upward 7½ points; March closed at the West 5.30c nominal; May was at 5.40@5.45c, closing at 5.42@5.45c; July at 5.52c bid to 5.60c, closing at 5.57½c bid. Here there was unimportant cash demand, with 5.55c nominal. Quoted nominal. May option at 5.72c nominal. City steam was steady at 5c. Sales of 125 tcs. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.90c; South American at 6.15c. Compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was strong, and 17½c higher, with more of a trading in the options, where March closed at $9.07½; May was at $9.70 to $9.87½, closing at $9.82½@$9.85; July at $9.92½ to $10.07½, closing at $10.02½. Here there was a dull export trading; sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was freer buying by the packers of short ribs, encouraged by the movement of hogs, with, at the West, March closing at $5.10, nominal; May was at $5.20@$5.27½, closing at $5.22½@$5.25; July at $5.30@$5.37½, closing at $5.35, bid.

CUTMEATS—All Western meats were offered at about steady prices without bringing more than a light business, but for city meats the tendency was rather favoring buyers. Sales of 30,000 lb city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 8c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Conference to Oppose the High Buildings Bill.

A COMMITTEE TO GO TO ALBANY

Different Interests Represented—New Market for North New-York—Notable Sales at Auction To-day.

A conference in opposition to the bill before the Legislature for limiting the height of buildings was held in the office of Jefferson M. Levy in the Mutual Life Building yesterday afternoon. Different interests were represented. Mr. Levy himself, William A. Brewer, President of the Washington Life Insurance Company; Cornelius Doremus, President of the Germania Life Insurance Company; Edwin Langdon, President of the Central National Bank; J. V. B. Potter, for Woodbury G. Langdon, and Frederick Potter appeared for the property owners. The architects were represented by George E. Harding and Clinton Russell, the builders by Messrs. Flake & Dowling and James G. Wallace, and the material men by Warren Conover, F. H. Kimball, George A. Kelly, Otis Brothers & Co., and Charles A. Boston. John Bogart, ex-State Engineer, was also present. The meeting was organized by the selection of Cornelius Doremus as Chairman and Eugene V. Daly as Secretary. A general interchange of views was had, all present agreeing in their determination to fight the measure. A letter from Richard Deeves to the same effect was read.

Mr. Harding said it was nonsense for persons to claim that the proposed law was a hygienic measure. The cellars of the modern office buildings are less damp and less unhealthful than are the first floors of the older structures. To restrict the height of buildings would be to restrict enterprise and take away from architects the incentive to make buildings fireproof, durable, and sound from a hygienic standpoint. It would stop improvement in the art of building.

Mr. Levy said that if the bill became a law, the highest structures on William and Nassau Streets would be only about six stories. There was nothing in the bill to help the owners of property which had tall buildings already alongside of it. The law would simply be to the advantage of buildings already existing, which would be the gainers at the expense of the adjoining property. There would virtually be a condemnation of property rights without compensation, which would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Brewer called attention to the hardship which would be caused in the case of his company, which had bought the valuable plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street. The bill provides that no high building shall be erected unless actually begun within sixty days after the passage of the act. Should it become a law, it would be necessary for his company to buy out existing leases and turn out the present tenants or else abandon its idea to erect a suitable building on the plot.

Those present finally agreed to go to Albany on the Empire State Express to-morrow morning. They will meet at the Kenmore Hotel at noon, and will afterward appear before the Assembly Committee on Cities in opposition to the bill.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for W. H. Jacob to Frederic T. James the four three-story and basement dwellings 109 to 115 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at about $100,000.

North New-York is to have a market of its own. The Belmont estate has set apart for the purpose about 150 lots between the Mott Haven Canal and Railroad Avenue and extending from the Harlem River to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The establishment of the market will be a source of great satisfaction to the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Mr. John R. Foley has sold for Mrs. Pohlman to a Mr. Lang the property at 51 Crosby Street, 25 by 100, and has resold the same at $28,000 to a builder named Gollner.

Mr. Max Marx has sold to Joseph Wiswall the three-story dwelling 223 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 102.

The estate of Samuel McKibben has sold to Mrs. S. Lydecker the three-story brick dwelling 236 West Forty-eighth Street, 21 by 50 by 103.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $17,500, to Nathaniel T. Sprague the four-story brick dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20.4 by 35.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to Edward Brenen, the second mortgagee, at $7,000, the three-story brick dwelling 310 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9.

A very long list of sales is set down for to-day. Several will be had in each of the auction rooms. In the following detailed account all will be had at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 201 to 205 William Street, and 17 Frankfort Street, forming southwest corner, 22.50 by 57.25 by 24.25 by 58, five-story brick business building.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, as follows: No. 92 East Broadway, north side, 211.36 feet east of Market Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick and stone tenement, with store; also, 345 and 347 Grand Street, south side, 43.9 feet east of Ludlow Street, 43.9 by 75, five-story iron and brick business building, with store; also, 56 Ludlow Street, adjoining Grand Street property, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick and stone tenement, with two stores; also, 210 and 212 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.1, and three-story brick and brownstone double flats; also, 130 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, about 66.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.10, three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; also, 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.10, three-story brick and stone tenement; also, 42 to 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 485 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 18.9 by 99.11, three four-story and basement brownstone flats; also, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard; also, plot, 97.1 3-7 by 104.11 by 97.1 2-7 by 104.11, on south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, 113 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.3½, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $3,900; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty referee, 250 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 305.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 19.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,125.

By William M. Ryan, auction sales, as follows: 1,840 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick double tenement, with store; also, 223 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 267.4¼ feet west of Seventh Avenue, 19.10¼ by 103.11¼ by 20.0½ by 103.1, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 317 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story limestone double apartment house; also, 720 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 75 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 25 by 60, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 173 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, north side, 60 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 28 by 100, with detached three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., auction sale, 262 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story frame tenement, with store in front and three-story frame tenement in rear.

By William Kennelly, executors' and auction sales, as follows: 115 East Tenth Street, north side, 223 feet east of Third Avenue, 21 by 94 6-10, three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; also, 85 Ninth Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick and frame building, with store; also, 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 92 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 141 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 106.6, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, lot in rear, 20.10 by 100, facing on West Fifteenth Street; also, 69 Pearl Street, north side, 47.5 feet west of Coenties Alley, 19.6 by 82.9 by 17.9 by 81.6; also, 182-66/15 acres of land under water around Ward's Island; also, one-seventh interest in Pew 80 in St. Mark's Church; also, 225 acres in Mastic, Suffolk County, with frontage on Great South Bay, and two dwellings and barns.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,920; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 341 and 343 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 173 feet west of First Avenue, each 27 by 100.5, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,320; on prior mortgage on each, $16,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John G. Boyd referee, 212 Clinton Street, east side, 84 feet north of Madison Street, 16.1 by 70.6 by 16 by 70.5½, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,610.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 60 Montgomery Street, west side, 50 feet south of Monroe Street, 25 by 93.4, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $24,915.

By the Sheriff, foreclosure sale, 302 Delancey Street, northwest corner of Lewis Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,545; on prior mortgage, $30,000.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of John A. Wallace to northwest corner of Fox and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, 88.60 by 78.67 by 113.18 by 115.5.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 152 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.11, five-story and basement brownstone flat; also, lot, 120.11 by 25, on west side of Edgecombe Avenue, extending northerly from centre line of the closed One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; also, 582 to 588 Ninth Avenue, beginning at northeast corner of Forty-second Street, three four-story brick tenements, with stores, each 20 by 80, and two-story frame building, 20.4 by 80; also, 363 West Forty-second Street, adjoining northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 120.4, one-story frame building; also, 358 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Houston and Manhattan Streets, northeast corner, a three-story brick store and lofts, by George Werfelman of 317 East Seventeenth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by John Flanigan of 374 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 3 Worth Street, a six-story brick warehouse, by Robert and Ogden Goelet of 591 and 604 Fifth Avenue, owners; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 149 and 151 Columbus Avenue, by Frederick De P. Foster of 3 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to an eight and nine story brick storage house; cost, $6,000.

King's Bridge Road, west side, opposite Nagle Avenue, by Anna E. Reubert of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, alterations to a one-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $550.

No. 4 Clinton Place, by George F. Of. 892 Prospect Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 138 Sixth Avenue, by Sara Ludlow of 123 West Ninety-fifth Street, alterations to a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling; cost, $300.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southwest corner, by Louisa C. Squire, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 9.

WEST 11TH ST, n s, 196 ft w of Washington St, 70x93.2, ¼ part; Henry M. Howell to Emma P. Howell $1

STANTON ST, n s, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 20x75.6; Henry W. Strunck and wife to Anna Dressler 13,000

SHERIFF ST, 5; Bertha Smolinsky to David Smolinsky 1

16TH ST, 247 West; Douglas Mathewson, referee, to Mary Dymock 350

19TH ST, 222 East, s w s, 328 ft n w of 2d Av, 20.6x92; also 130 East 19th St; Maria T. Horner to Sarah T. Horner.. 1

18TH ST, 20, and 25 West 17th St; Anna C. Holbrook and husband to George Chalmers, ½ part 28,500

SAME PROPERTY; Anna C. Holbrook and husband to John C. Chalmers 28,500

25TH ST, 313 and 315 East, 1-5 part; E. Frank Hart and wife to Albert McCord. 3,000

24TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Edward M. Merrill and wife to John Mulholland 1

SAME PROPERTY; John Mulholland to Edward M. Merrill and wife 1

18TH ST, 337 West; Francis Smith and others to Horace K. Ascough 37,000

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25 x102.2; Francis W. Crawford and wife to Henry B. Slaven 1

63D ST, 409 East; David J. Bernstein to Samuel Strasbourger 1

67TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 27.6x 100.10; John D. Crimmins to R. Fulton Cutting 30,000

71ST ST, n s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 100x 102.2; also, s s of 72d St, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Godfrey Knoche to Rosa Herschmann and another 20,500

143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward Dwyer to Edward Oppenheimer 1

LOT 41, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to E. M. Rainitz 550

JEFFERSON ST, e s, Lot 434, map of Unionport; Margaret Reith to Seward Baker 1

LOTS 85 and 86, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Esther McNamara to Bernard P. Monahan 400

2D AV, e s, 220 ft n of 1st St, 40x100; Horace Hanford to E. H. Hanford 2,800

LOT 328 to 332, 678 and 679, and 24 to 251, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; John H. Fisher, Jr., to Arthur A. Swan 1

9TH ST, s s, Lot 184, map of Unionport; Julius Figliuolo and wife to Frank Gass and others 2,500

DYCKMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 100x100; Anna B. Van Kirk and others to Daniel B. Freedman 10

LOTS H, C, I, G, D, and L, map of part of land of William Crafts and others, at High Bridge; Harriet M. Rose to Katharine A. Crafts and others 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 349.3 ft s of Jefferson St, 50x150; Paul Fuller, as trustee, to Charles Mettam 200

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, 174.8 ft n e of 3d Av, 50x80.7x50.8x63.6; also n w s of 3d Av, 179.2 ft n e of Courtlandt Av, 50x71.7x82.8x61.1; Ferdinand Hecht and wife to Isaac Boehm and another 1

POST ROAD, s w s, 35 ft s of south line, Lot 124, map of Morrisania, 35x167; Lawrence Cohane to John E. Comfort, as executor 50

177TH ST, n s, 93.1 ft e of Webster Av, 69.10x97.10x69x87.3; Catharine J. Elliott to Dennis Mullins and others 1

RUTGERS ST, 29; Mary E. Mullins to Dennis Mullins and others 1

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine I. Elliott to same 1

WALKER ST, 58; Anna C. Holbrook and another to George Chalmers 22,667

SAME PROPERTY; Anna C. Holbrook and another to John C. Chalmers 22,266

CATHARINE ST, 38; Thomas F. McCafferty and wife to Mary E. McCafferty. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x100 and other property; Adolph Alexander to Emanuel Alexander 100

19TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 184; s s of 41st St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; s s of 125th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Loulsa C. Hutchinson and another to John D. Crouch, 3-16 part 1

SAME PROPERTY; John D. Crouch to George Crouch, ⅛ part 1

51ST ST, n s, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Franziska Moskoke to Sereno D. Bonfels 1

79TH ST, 219 West; Caesar Cone to Margaret E. Stobo 1

81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x204.4; Siegfried Gruner to Annie J. Gruner 1

84TH ST, 301 West; John S. Robinson and wife to Thomas A. Stoddard 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 101st St, 25.2x84.7x25.9x78.2; Alexander Cameron and wife to Elise Lotze 1

114TH ST, 217 East; Francis Hillenbrand to Friedrich Eisele 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 101st St, 25.2x90x25.9x84.9; Alexander Cameron and wife to Henry Kammerer and wife 1

133D ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8 x99.11; Bertha Herbst to Emma A. Saxton 10,750

132D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; James A. Lamb, referee, to Frederick Mayer 2,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x100; Albert M. Patterson and wife to Alexander McDowell 1

138D ST., s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Fredericke Mayer to Fannie Goodman 1

143D ST., n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av., 25x 99.11; Edmond Dwyer to Edward Oppenheimer and another 1

123D ST., n s, 168.8 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x 100.11 Phebe C. Hart and another to Charles Hazzard 9,516

106TH ST, 254 West; Horgan & Slattery Company to Annie Cohen 1

107TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11x 100; George T. Miatt to Alfred T. Leonard 60,000

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; Leon Ulman and wife to the Tradesmen's National Bank 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11x100; Alphonse Kalischer and wife to George T. Miatt 60,000

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x99.11; Max Schwarz and wife to Frieda Hart 18,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x100; Caroline H. Patterson and others to Alexander McDowell 1

Recorded Leases.

SCHWARTZ & MASSOTH to J. Edward Stake; 427 and 429 East 76th St, 3 years. $1,150

GRAY, John H., to Herman Bachman and another; 1,573 3d Av, store, 5 years 1,200

WEINHANDLER, Solomon, to David Roemer; 185 Clinton St, 3 years $600; 540

MULLER, Clemens, to Carlo Parnolo; 315 East 111th St, 5 years $970, 1,020

THOMPSON, John H. C., to Thomas Kelly; 2,082 and 2,084 Lexington Av, 3 years 360

WISSE, Adam, to Anton Wostrel; 2,199 8th Av, store, &c., 3 years 540

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, March 11, 1896,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
The Osborne.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
By order of the heirs to close the estate of John Taylor.
THE MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT HOUSE situate on
7TH AVENUE,
Northwest Corner 57th St.
Size of Building, 150x about 105; height of building, 185 feet. 38 apartments and 6 stores. Size of plot, 150x 100.5.
A grand opportunity to purchase the most complete and absolutely fire-proof apartment house in the city. Built from the best materials obtainable, and in the most thorough manner; eleven stories high in front and sixteen stories in rear. Containing every modern improvement. Complete electric and steam plant; 4 Crane elevators. This house has been kept fully rented since 1885, and every apartment is leased at the present time.
60 per cent. may remain on mortgage at 4 per cent.
The vacant lot on the west, 25x100.5, will also be sold after the "Osborne" has been disposed of.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Esq., Attorney, 192 B'way.
For further particulars and permits, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH,
AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
ESTATE OF MAURICE O'BRIEN, DEC'D,
TUESDAY, MARCH 10,
AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
VALUABLE BUSINESS BUILDINGS, FLATS, TENEMENTS, AND LOTS.
345 AND 347 GRAND ST.
56 LUDLOW ST.
92 EAST BROADWAY.
210 AND 212 WEST 105TH ST.
130 EAST 113TH ST.
124 EAST 120TH ST.
42, 44, AND 46 WEST 133D ST.
148TH ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.
183D ST., NEAR AUDUBON AV.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attys.
MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1896,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NOS. 4 AND 8 WEST 95TH ST.
Two three-story basement and cellar dwellings, 16.8x55, with butler's pantry extension, 9x12; lots 100 ft. 8½ in. each, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
NO. 120 WEST 101ST ST.,
five-story brick double flat, size 25x87, lot 100 ft. 11 in., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
NOS. 452 TO 460 WEST 151ST ST.,
between Convent and Amsterdam Avs.
Five five-story brick double flats.
No. 452, size 21x90x99 ft. 11 in.;
Nos. 454 to 460, sizes 26x78x99 ft. 11 in.
Maps, mortgages, and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (5075)

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the two four-story brick stores and tenements and three three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots,
NOS. 657 AND 659 2D AV.,
NOS. 238, 240, AND 242 EAST 36TH ST.,
southwest corner.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps at the office of James A. Ross, Attorney, 215 West 125th St., and at the auctioneers', 24 Pine St.

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Sarah B., to Jennie C. Johnston; s s of Broadway, 175 ft w of Emerson St, 13 months $500

BARNETT, Samuel, and wife to the Greenwood Cemetery; s w corner of Hester and Orchard Sts, No. 68 Hester St, years 40,000

BARNETT, Samuel, and wife to Minna Banner; 68 Hester St, instalments 8,000

BOEHM, Isaac, and William R. Rose, to Ferdinand Hecht; s e s of Courtlandt Av, 174.8 ft n e of 3d Av, 1 year 6,500

BRADY, Edwin S., and wife to Frances J. Hilds; s e s of Fairmount Av, at intersection with Lot 1, map of Fairmount, &c., 1½ years 1,000

CARLAND, Mary, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 14th St, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 21,000

CHAUVET, Joseph J. M., to Edward B. Fellows; Lot 1, map of Patrick J. Keary, Fordham, 2 years 500

DENIG, Jenpie L., to George A. Denig, general guardian of Edward H. L. and Harriet A. Denig; 153 West 79th St, 1 year 4,532

DENIG, Jennie L., and George A., to George A. Denig and another, trustees for same; same property; also 486 West 42nd St, security 3,529

BERNARD, Elvira G. De, and Gustav, to Ramon L. Miranda; n s of 37th St, 98.6 ft e of 6th Av; also s s of 37th St, 207 ft e of 6th Av, and n e corner of 2d Av, and 46th St.; S St. Mark's Place, and n e s of 20th St, n w s of 1st Av, and other property, demand 2,000

EGGERS, George W., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 110th St, 215 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 15,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to John E. Lockwood; e s of Dyckman St, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 3 years 5,000

FLYNN, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w s of Washington Av, 324 ft s e of 2d St, Westchester, 1 year 600

GIBSON, Francis M., to Camilla M. Patterson; n s of Canal St, 62.9 ft w of Elizabeth St, 2 years 1,000

GOODMAN, Fannie, to Wilhelmina Albert; s s of 132d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 3,000

HAPPERSBERGER, Philip, and wife to trustees of Samuel H. Judah, deceased; 194 Elizabeth St, 3 years 12,000

HART, Phebe C., to John B. Reed; n s of 123d St, 168.8 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 1,054

HASSELL, Joseph, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 219 East 122d St, 1 year 8,000

HATFIELD, Charles R., and wife to Mary A. Ferris; west part of Lot 401, map of Wakefield, 5 years 2,500

HOFFMAN, Henry A. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 15th St, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 18,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to the executors of Nathaniel P. Rogers, deceased; s s of 72d St, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year.... 9,000

KRIEBEL, Hedewig Jane Alexander; s e corner of 4th Av and 111th St, 3 years.. 500

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Brook Av, 49.11 ft s of 147th St, demand 1,000

McKINNEY, Daniel A., to Sarah J. Billings; n s of 16th St, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 6 months 2,500

SAME to same; n s of 16th St, 287 ft w of 7th Av, 6 months 2,500

MIATT, George T., to Alphonse Kalischer; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 116th St, 3 years 48,000

McGLADE, Maria, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 150th St, 300.3 ft of Morris Av, 5 instalments 300

MORIARTY, Thaddeus and wife, to the Bowery Bank; s s of 163d St, 200 ft e of 10th Av, and other property, notes.... 24,000

MONAHAN, Bernard P., and wife, to Louise Diebold; Lots 85 and 86, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest station, 3 years 200

NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to Priscilla S. Purser and another, executors of George H. Purser; w s of Prospect Av, 244.2 ft n of 152d St, 3 years (four mortgages) 19,000

O'BRIEN, James, and wife to Catharine L. Fairweather and others; s s of 84th St, 99 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 2-12 years.. 20,000

PLATH, Ernst, to John Stemmer; n w corner of Stanton and Forsyth Sts, 1 year.. 60,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year .. 6,000

SAME to same; 155 to 157 Park Row, 1 year 2,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees of Margaret S. Schultz; 247 and 249 Pearl St, 3 years 60,000

PARNOLO, Carlo, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 315 East 111th St, lease, demand 360

ASTOR, William W., to Ellen T. C. Fallon; s s of 46th St, 406.3 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.9, 20 years 450

McALPIN, Hall & Garrison, store, &c; 136-138 West 23d St, and basement of 136 West 123d St, 5 years 6,000

ZBOROWSKI, Margaret L., to Michael Wieland and another; 404 East 16th St, 10 years ..... 700, &c

SAME to same; 406 East 16th St, 10 years ..... 700, &c

MAHONEY, John J., to Ferdinand S. Ferguson; 509 West 149th St, 1 year 1,100

CLARKE, William D., to James G. Bolen; 202 9th Av, store, 5 years 1,800

HALSEY, William, to Nicholas Balzer; 113 Willett St, 21 years 600

WALLACH, Hannah, to Sigmund E. Bamberger; 1,806 2d Av, store, &c, 5½ years $780, 900

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PETTIT, John, and wife to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees of Margaret S. Schultz; 247 and 249 Pearl St, 3 years 60,000

PARNOLO, Carlo, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 315 East 111th St, lease, demand 360

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—SMALL HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three-story and basement brownstone houses situated on the south side of 120th St., east of Morningside Park, a location unsurpassed for healthfulness and first-class surroundings; private residences in front and rear; houses 50 feet deep; abundance of closet room; thoroughly well built in every particular.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 370 West 120th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Union Square West, No. 25,
Between 15th and 16th Streets.
LARGE STORE TO LEASE.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William Street.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

A.—14 EAST 42D ST.—Desirable second, third, and fourth floors to let together or separately, for business or dwelling purposes, at very moderate rent.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—A.—A.—ELEGANT NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; steam heat; private hall; tiled bath; sanitary plumbing; gas ranges; butler's pantry; inlaid floor; bird's-eye maple and oak trim; hot water supplied; private houses front and rear; one block from 93d St. Station and Park. STABLER & SMITH, 672 Columbus (9th) Av., 122, 126 West 94th St.

AN ELEGANT FLAT; SIX ROOMS, BATH; private hall; steam heat; near station and Park and cable road; $30.00. 388 Manhattan Av., near 116th St. STABLER & SMITH, 672 Columbus (9th) Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED
THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

CORNER APARTMENTS, 200 EAST 69TH ST.; steam heated; handsomely decorated; rents, $32.50 to $35. Also apartments of seven rooms in adjoining houses; rents, $27.50 to $32. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., to trustee, &c., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees for Mary Maxwell and others. 1

DENIG, George A., guardian of Edward H. L. and Harriet A. Denig to William H. Chapman 1

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom, to George J. Schamberger 6,667

JACKSON,